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Agricultural.

AN ADDITION TO MICHIGAN'S SHROPSHIRES.

As noted last week, Mr. J. F. Rundel, of Birmingham, has received from England 44 head of choice Shropshires, and we had an opportunity of inspecting them and his old flock the present week. As will be remembered, Mr. Rundel has a flock consisting entirely of sheep imported direct from England and their immediate descendants. This last addition has given him a flock which will delight every admirer of the Shropshires, or in fact of any good animal. As his flock, with a very few exceptions, comes entirely from that of Mr. T. S. Minton, the noted English breeder, it gives him a very even lot in fleece and general make- than those of any other breed. The :ecord

Mr. Rundel's flock now consists of over 175 head of all ages, headed by the two year-old ram Blue Blood 2d, bred by T. S. Minton. He has been referred to before as a yearling, and was a great prize winner in his class last fall. His crop of lambs this year stamp him as a sire of unusual excellence. He has developed into a grand animal, with as much style as a thoroughbred horse. If he appears in the ring this season it will be a great sheep which beats him on his merits.

The 44 head imported consist of two three-year-old ewes, a two-year-old ram, and the balance yearling ewes and rams. The two-year-old ram is worth a visit to this farm alone; he is as handsome an animal as the breed affords, with a splendid rib and loin, a massive chest, and his back as straight as a line. He will probably be used in the flock. The two threevear-old ewes come from the flock of the Duchess of Hamilton, and are the finest specimens Mr. Rundel has yet secured in his numerous importations. They are models of symmetry and style, carrying beautiful fleeces, and show animals of the highest type. The yearling rams are only a few in number, but they are well selected. and there is not a poor one in the lot. In yearling ewes, which comprise the bulk of the importation, there is a great opportunity for breeders to make selections. With the addition of those previously in the flock, a man would be hard to suit indeed who

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Mr. Rundel has some yearling ewes of his own breeding, sired by his old stock | Merinos you are doing your own just as ram Montford, and one yearling ram, which give strong assurances that the Shropshire can be kept up to his best English form in this State, if proper selections of breeding stock are made and judicious care given them. His crop of lambs this year, mostly from Blue Blood 2d, are large growth fellows, a number of them turning the scale at 90 to 100 lbs., and to all appearances they will be the equal of imported sheep. The yearling ram by Montford is a very handsome sheep, and was selected as one of the choicest in the lot on the farm. His breeding is excellent, and to head a good flock no

could not get what he wants.

better selection could be made. Mr. Rundel will have his flock represented at the Buffalo Exposition, the Tri-State Fair, and the State Fair at Jackson. There will be sharp competition at both of these fairs, as the breeders of this and other States are wide awake, and Mr. Rundel will not have a walk over. But it will be a grand lot of sheep and worthy of the honors they gain if they down the representatives m this flock.

its tracks in Michigan though it did little injury. The temperature changes so fre-

ATWOODS, PAULARS AND MIXED BLOODS.

Within the past three months several parties who are subscribers to the FARMER. and for whom we have a very high regard both as citizens and breeders of Merino sheep, have sent us articles on contrary sides of the question which has so long divided American Merino breeders-namely, the value of the several families into which this breed is divided. The question was given some space in the FARMER a few years ago, when the sheep industry was enjoying a most prosperous season, and we had hoped that a question in itself unimportant to those who were not engaged in breeding thoroughbreds, would finally be accepted as settled, and those interested content with the results of their own judgment in selecting which family they should breed. These recent communications. however, show that the controversy has finally got down to a personal basis, in which a great deal of temper is shown, and we have concluded to keep the columns of the FARMER entirely free from it. We do this with none but the kindest feelings for the breeders themselves, and with the belief that the best interests of the Merino sheep industry demand that such controversies should cease. To-day the industry is assailed by many

foes, and if it is to maintain itself and be-

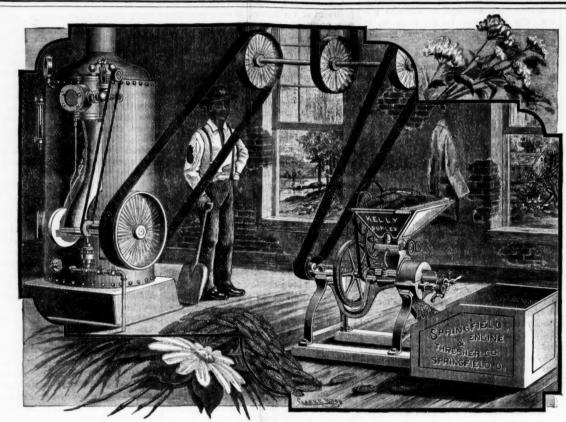
come again prosperous, it must be by the united and patriotic efforts of those interested. It is no time to discuss the value of an Atwood or a Paular pedigree when the whole business is threatened with losses which may so affect it that it will cease to be profitable. If the Paular or mixed blood men are satisfied with the breeding of their sheep, then they should let the deluded Atwood men hold their opinions without accusing them of falsehood and misrepresentation; and if Atwood breeders are certain that they have the purest pedigrees and the best sheep why should they attack those whose judgment differs from their own, and is assuming a phase which can only end in what a fine opportunity it affords breeders of other sheep to boom their favorites! Is to fight are those of our own household, and when breeders of Merinos spend their time in fighting each other's flocks and attacking the veracity of their records, they are indulging in a course which surely injures themselves by the suspicions awakened in the minds of the public.

The true test of the value of an animal is the show ring, at the shearing and on the block, and the public will be satisfied of their value, whether they are Atwoods, woods win, their success will be recognized. credit. And while the contest for supremacy is going on the American Merino will be improved, and its merits as the greatest wool-bearing animal in the world become more recognized.

Now, gentlemen, you have enemies in your own family. Remember that every time you attack the breeding of a flock of much damage, and educating the public to believe that no credence should be given to stock records. If you are quite satisfied you have the best sheep it does not injure you or them to have your neighbor think othertical way of his error, and then you have a You will never convince friend and ally. You will never convince him by abuse and misrepresentation, while such a course on your part will have gained you a bitter enemy.

International Dairy Show.

The Committee Conference of Dairy Associations relating to the holding of a Dairy at the time of the Fat Stock Show, Nov. 13-25, report favorable responses from who had been addressed upon the subject one of the finest and most comprehensive displays of dairy products ever gotten up will be shown at Chicago in November. Quite a sharp frost was experienced in The committee request dairymen everythe Northwest on Wednesday night. It where to be prepared, and compete for the also struck some parts of Indiana, and left premiums offered. Premium lists can be the flock. secured by application to R. Lespinasse, Secretary of Committee, 19 Michigan Ave., quently that it will be a relief when the Chicago, or Col. Charles T. Mills, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Springfield, Ill.



THE "KELLY DUPLEX" FEED MILL,

Manufactured by the Springfield Engine and Thresher Co., Springfield, Ohio.

THE SHEEP INTEREST. There has been a remarkable change in public opinion, within the last five years, regarding sheep. Looking back that period of time, we found every farmer interested in his flock, and striving in every possible way to improve it. The improvement up to that time had come to be so pronounced through the ten preceding years, that the opinion largely prevailed that the flocks would still go on increasing in value, indefinitely. That accuse them of dishonesty? The question prediction has not been fulfilled. There seems to be a limit to improvement in farmdisappointment and loss to both sides. It ers' flocks, in the line then so popular, and is a poor way to build up a business by at- from that time on there has been a steady tacking others engaged in it, and in every decline in interest, and in the real value of known instance in which it has been tried individual animals composing the flocks of the result has been failure. Here are sheep | Merino sheep. There are no longer large whose authenticated pedigrees have been strong ewes such as matured and raised the kept clear for a longer number of years 125 lb. wethers. The native blood, which every one was so eager to get rid of, was up. The close dense fleeces they carry will of the sh rtest-pedigreed Merino is longer soon eliminated. A lack of vigor soon maniplease American sheep men, and they are than that of any other sheep, and yet fested itself, under the treatment which cus-Merino men themselves are doing their tom and the system of farming had predes best to destroy their value. What a tined to be the proper status for the flock. short-sighted and narrow policy this is, and | Either the flocks must suffer for want of better care, or a different system of sheep husbandry must be adopted, that should there not patriotism enough among Merino | supplement in some measure, this constitusheep breeders to put aside their personal tional effeteness. The decline in price of grievances, and unite in a determined effort | wool would not warrant large improvements Pennsylvania. A type of those, although to re-establish the industry on its old foot- in the line of better protection from storms, considerably modified, would suit our farming, and once more show to the world what and flocks have gone down on farmers' ers pretty well, but a modified type of some a grand animal the Merino sheep is when it | hands, until there is scarcely a flock outside of the sheep we have been accustomed to is given a fair chance? The hardest enemies of the stud flocks in breeders' hands, that see at the fairs gets pretty near the fag creates the slightest degree of interest in the end, and they can be seen scattered all beholder. Sheep buyers can find a few here through our State to the disgrace of both and there that will answer their purpose as breeders and farmers. feeders, but many of the feeding pens must be filled from the stock yards of Chicago and St. Louis. The cross bred lambs from Shropshire sires on Merino ewes, make splendid animals to feed, but are of no value its success for the purposes for which it is as additions to the flock. It is as great a hred. Let the Merino breeders show the fallacy to continue in such a line of breedvalue of their sheep in a practical way-in ing as the other extreme, and will end in much the same dismal failure. A mongrel sheep has neither symmetry nor value in either of its productions of mutton or wool. Paulars, or a mixture of each. If the At- They will never come in assorted sizes, nor in uniformity of staple. There can be no If the others, then they are entitled to the ideal sheep to come from such cross bred stock, and the incentive to improvement must be handicapped at the start by objec-

> Constant readers of the FARMER will rethis subject two or three years ago, and exenough to fight without stirring up discord | pressed them with some fervor; and I remember that I got severely scored by breeders for expressing such opinions. But the verdict of time has vindicated the faith that then possessed me, and breeders themselves have exhibited a change of heart by parading the scoured wool test above the scale test of the "raw material" as before.

tions plainly in sight.

I believe, as I then did, that the Merino sheep is indispensable for Michigan farmers, but his style must be improved in the direction of larger carcass, greater strength and more vitality. Wrinkles and grease as distinguishing characteristics, and as a foundation on which to build merit in an animal, must go. They have been on trial-have been much and often "weighed," and at last found wanting. Breeders cannot "point with pride" to any Show at the Exposition Building, Chicago, of the farm flocks of to-day, and claim any superiority for this kind of "style" in the shaft and revolve with it and thoroughly animals. If there is one specimen in a crush the cobs and grains, which pass thence Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Ne- flock more than another that the farmer into the duplex grinders. These lower braska, Michigan, Dakota, Canada, and detests, it is a little, wrinkly (and by that crushers are substantially a force-feed and, Ohio, and by many representative dairymen | token he is little), short stapled, gummy | working like a worm or augur, force the sheen. That is the one he has long desired in other States. There seems no doubt that to sell, but he is the one the feeder ignores, or falls to find, when he comes to buy his actly simultaneous to the movement of the season's supply. They seem to have lost central grinding plate or burr (which is the all individuality, or self assertion in the pen only one of the burrs that revolves) as they with others, or allow themselves to be are both adjusted to therunning shaft by

The chances are that farmers will run

am not prophet enough to predict what will as desired, but which will always be absobe wanted ten years hence, nor in a shorter period, but the popular voice, to-day, demands in a Merino, first, a larger sheep solid piece of iron, cast as a whole, to which which shall combine more hardihood, vigor the legs are firmly bolted. If the sills are and fecundity. Second, a longer and properly bolted to the floor, or other supbrighter staple of wool; and third, we must port, there will be no difficulty whatever produce a flock whose bodies shall be in holding the mill to its place. smooth and symmetrical. If in some breedan immoderate boom over the "evoluted" mutton, and that shall have vigor enough to any springing of the shaft. bear young with some degree of certainty. These are not impossible points to combine | light and thus is economical in the con- the sides the workmen ought to form folds in one sheep. Indeed they are already sumption of power; that it grinds very uni- with the stuff as if making bundles of bay. have before me a cut of some ewes that double set of burrs, which are very easily latter, till the required height be attained, weigh from 120 to 130 lbs., and the wool adjusted so as to grind the material just as ought to be firmly built so as to keep the from a ram, four inches in length, from a it is wanted, a great deal more work can be 20 lb. fleece, the ram weighing nearly 200 done by it than by the ordinary mill. lbs. They are "just sheep," with no excrescences, or unnatural developments. They are grown down in Washington Co.,

GRINDING MILLS FOR FARMERS.

A. C. G.

As the subject of grinding mills, for producing ground feed for stock of all kinds, is now being generally discussed by farmers and those engaged in raising stock, we present herewith an illustration showing a mill that has recently been introduced and that has some original features which are thought to possess substantial advantages. Its principal departure from the customary mode of construction consists in the fact that it is provided with what are called "Duplex" or double grinders.

The mill is known as the "Kelly Duplex" member that I had some opinions on Springfield Engine and Thresher Co., of Springfield, Ohio. It is built in four sizes,

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. This mill is capable of being operated by any kind of power, steam, water, tread or horse power. The illustration printed herewith shows it in operation in the interior of a building, the power being furnished by asmall upright engine and boiler. The mill may be operated under other circum-

stances just as satisfactorily. It is provided with their new double breakers and other late improvements and grinds ear corn, shelled corn, oats, barley and all other kinds of grain.

The ear corn is first operated on by the double breakers, at the base of the hopper, which revolve towards each and break up the ears by their teeth or fingers. It then descends from the double breakers to the lower crushers.

The lower crushers fit firmly on the main crushed mass forward to the burrs. The movement of these lower crushers is exelbowed out of a fair show with the rest of the same feather key and must therefore

The broken and crushed mixture of corn along down the crossbred craze until and cob enters the grinders in a condition awakened by the inferiority of the flocks, thoroughly well prepared for the final and then they will want the Merino back process, which is that of grinding it into suffered the greatest injury.

revolve together.

again, in some of its old time perfection. I | meal, which may be coarse, medium or fine lutely uniform.

The bed plate or frame of this mill is one

The main shaft is of cold rolled steel and ers' hands an animal should develop a top is supported by three wide boxes all knot, or a pouch of wagon grease, the ex- babbitted, and it runs perfectly free without perience of the recent past would prevent any resistance at any point. The stem on the shaft is also babbitted so that there is specimens. The boy, whose dog he said no chance for heating in any manner or was "part terrier," when asked what the particular. There is no possible chance for other part was, replied, "just dog." We the shaft to spring. The frame being one want every individual in our flocks to be solid piece of iron and the three bearings just sheep and nothing more or less. We for the shaft being all on it they cannot get want a sheep that shall have good size for out of line, which fact effectually prevents

It is claimed for this mill that it runs very perfected and bred up to this standard. I formly that owing to the amployment of a

> Our readers, or those of them who are interested in the subject of ground feed. should write to the manufacturers for further information, or for their illustrated catalogue which describes the machines very fully and which they will send free to

THE CORN CROP IN MICHIGAN.

The cold weather of the past few days is

making people very nervous about the outcome of the corn crop. The temperature has twice been dangerously near the frost line, and a drop of a few more degrees would be disastrous. After two failures a third one would entail a terrible loss upon farmers. To-day corn is the most important crop grown in the State, although Michigan is not generally regarded as a great corn growing State. But in no other State is the crop so thoroughly utilized, or does it enter more extensively into the economy of farming operations during the year. This comes from the prevalence of the system of mixed husbandry which our farmers have after long experience found best adapted to Feed Mill, and is manufactured by the its soil and climatic conditions. Winter produces its crop of meats with the enterprising farmers of the State as the summer produces its grain and hay crops. This makes the corn crop an especially important one, and any intelligence regarding its prospects is always read with interest.

A special dispatch from Lansing, dated Thursday last, semi-official, says:

The area planted to corn this year is slightly in excess of the average, and it is probable that this excess has not been lost by failure of seed to grow. On the first of August the condition of the crop in the southern counties averaged 94 per cent, and in the central and northern counties averaged 90 per cent of the average condition. At in 1887 and 1886 the crop has suffered by drouth, though not to the same extent.

The average rainfall for July was but little more than half the normal for 13 years. Since that date the meteorological stations make a little better showing, but the rain has been badly distributed, and in many localities the crop greatly needs more moist-

In sections in which rains have occurred the condition of corn is above the average and probably 95 per cent would be a fair estimate for this date. A steady soaking rain of several days' duration is needed throughout the State.

With average weather from now on corn will ripen from the fifth to the fifteenth of

SEVERE storms in Louisiana last week are said to have had a disastrous effect upon the sugar and rice crops. The latter crop | the normal yield will be resumed, while be-

AGRICULTURAL NOTES FROM FRANCE.

The Cold Summer and its Lessons-Open Air Silage.

From our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, August 4. The wintry summer that farmers are passing through has destroyed the hay harvest. The cut grass rotted where it lay and what was intended for food will hardly serve as litter. But the wet season has not been without its lessons. It has done much to promote stack silage-now superseding silo, and happy the farmer who has had confidence in this plan for ensuring a supply of "brown hay," as a silo forage is called by the Germans. The quantity of forage lost, by waiting for the appearance of the sun to achieve the making of the hay and that never appeared, is incalculable. And it is

so simple and inexpensive to preserve green grass, clover, vetches, rye, etc., stacked in the open air, while at same time guaranteeing a provision of nutritious and palatable ordinary stack of hav. Of course on large farms where the Reynolds or Johnson tackle can be economically employed, such a system will be adopted and then there will be no limit to the dimensions of the stack. But on the continent this cannot be, as the vast majority of

holdings are relatively small, not commercial farms. Forage cut and lett under rain on the field is lost for fodder. The mojety of its nutritive elements will be washed away, for analysis shows that about fifty per cent of its nitrogenous matters disapnear. It is M. Rouviere, of the Tarn, that has most distinguished himself by success in open air or stack silage. He selects any site, provided it be horizontal, then he pegs off a rectangular figure, of which the small end will be one-eighth narrower than the planks intended to roof the stack. If the planks are twelve feet long the width of the stack must not be more than 101/4 feet; the remaining 18 inches are intended to form two eaves, nine inches long on each side of the stack, to allow the rain to drop into an open trench ten inches deep and wide, running round the stack and emptying into some reservoir or general out-flow.

The length of the rectangle will depend

on the quantity of forage to be stacked. On the site thus marked off the forage will be regularly piled in horizontal layers. For This will impart solidity to the sides: the center three feet lower; later, when the mass settles down and the sides firm themselves, the centre can be filled up to the level of the edges, or better still, made a little convex to facilitate rain running off. If the stack can rest against a wall so much the better. In forking the stuff into position it is well to cause the carts to empty the forage alternately on each side-to guard against any possible leaning of the mass. The planks ought to be an inch thick, and placed, of course, crossways so as to allow their ends to project nine inches over the sides; after the first laver of planks lav a second to cover joints just as in slating. To keep the planks in position nail a narrow slip of wood down on them in a line with the edge of the stack, and do the same in the centre by means of two wider slips, fastening the latter themselves by a slender

coupling holdfast. This wooden roofing will have sufficient flexibility to allow the weights to press uniformly. The latter may be blocks of stone so piled that they will represent a pressure of 12 cwts. to the square yard. All the secret of silage, whether in trench or stack. consists in shutting or squeezing out the air; uniformity of pressure secures this effectually. All the stones need not be placed in position at once; an interval of one or two days may be allowed to permit the heap settling down. It is not the slightest consequence if the forage be wet. To open the stack remove three or four of the planks, according to the width of the cut intended and the ration required. A hay knife will perform the cutting, or even a sharp old spade. Where stones are not to be had brick, etc., will do, or baulks of timber kept tightened down by chains. On opening the stack at the end of two, three or six months, this "brown hav" will emit an agreeable odor, recalling that of honey or stewed plums. The "preserve" will have a kind of pea-lumpiness if pressed between the fingers. It is the brown color that marks the desired stage of fermenta-

What are the changes that the forage undergoes in the stack or in the silo? The air, well excluded by the requisite uniform pressure, a portion of the starchy matters is transformed into sugar, augmenting that channels. naturally in the forage plants; the sugar ferments, and simultaneously, with the production of small quantities of vinous spirit, some ethers are formed, which communicat to this mass its odoriferous properties and savory taste; qualities that after a few days make the feed so acceptable with stock. The nitrogenous and fatty matters undergo no change. In the case of four or five days when the animals become habituated to the food, they will take to it greedily. In the case of milch cows, the yield of milk will diminish the first three days, after which

be desired, cotton cake, oats, linseed, with two ounces of salt, and some chopped hay, can be proportioned with profit.

The open air silage has the advantage over the silo, that it requires no expense to be constructed, and M. Risler, a pupil of chemist Muntz, asserts from repeated analyses, that the stack is superior in quality to the covered silage. The former system is thus especially adapted for small tarmers; it will save in wet seasons like the present their grass from rotting, and enable the aftermath in ordinary times to be similarly preserved. Haymaking expenses are thus avoided. The well fermented forage, the "brown hay," will weigh about six cwts. per cubic yard. The temperature will at first run up from 140 to 158 degrees Farh., and when the oxygen has been expelled, the mass will cool down gradually to 104 degrees and remain at that temperature for a long time. According to Pasteur's discoveries, 122 degrees of heat suffice to destroy the vitality of the ferment germs. There is no waste on the outside of the stack, farther than a depth of four inches-similar as with

WHITE RUSSIAN WHEAT.

Moscow, Aug. 23d, 1838.

CHAS. L. MUMFORD.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR.-Seeing in the FARMER an inquiry about the White Russian wheat, I take this opportunity to describe it. As its name implies, it is a white wheat, small or medium sized berry, plump, short, well filled head, stiff straw, stools well, stands the winter next to Clawson; white chaff, bald; in growth similar to Daihl, but more hardy. Saitable for timbered opening soil.

Butchers and Cattlemen.

From the Denver Republican.

President T. T. D. Andrews, of the International Range Association, was at the Windsor yesterday. In response to an inquiry as to the effect on the business of cattle production of the laws which the butchers throughout the United States are seeking to have enacted, empowering cities to appoint inspectors to pass on the health of all cattle before being slaughtered for food, and to prevent the sale of meat which did not come from animals inspected by authorities within the State and found to be

healthy, he sail: "The proposed legislation could not be other than beneficial to beef-producers for the reason that it would prevent any combination from controlling the meat product of the United States, and would restore healthful competition in all cattle markets.

"The maxim that competition is the life combination that destroys competition will depress the industry at which its efforts are directed. I believe that if the cattle-raising industry was freed from the restrictions and artificial conditions that surround it, it would be as profitable now as at any period of its history, and that, too, without the consumers being required to pay more for beef than they now do. There can be no doubt that the cattle product of the United States is losing ground compared with the increase in population. Unless the consumption of beef is growing less per capita -and no one claims that it is-the cattleraiser should be in the enjoyment of reasonable prosperity. The explanation of the fact that his business is anything but satisfactory may be found, I think, in the unnatural channel in which he is compelled to operate. The extraordinarily large receipts of beef cattle at our principal market center are pointed to as proof of a general overproduction, and to the unthinking person carries conviction. The answer to this is that if all the minor markets of the country had not by a powerful combination been crushed out and closed, the enormous shipments referred to could not be used to mis-

lead the public. "The cattle-raisers of Texas but a few years ago had a home market for thousands of their beeves. They were taken by local buyers for Little Rock, Shreveport, Memphis, New Orleans and many other points. Texas beeves were offered on foot in St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Buffalo, Albany, New York City, Pittsburg, Baltimore and other cities, and buyers were legion. These conditions were natural, and cattle were bought and sold on their merits. The business rested on a sound basis. Stability was a natural result and a reasonable degree of prosperity was assured to the producer and butcher, while open and free competition protected the consumer against extortion. In short, there is no chance for oppression when the cattle business is free from combinations formed for the purpose of diverting it from natural and legitimate

"It seems to me, therefore, that if, through the legislatures of the different States, a system of live stock inspection should be established, requiring beef cattle to be inspected alive at the point where the meat is to be exposed for sale to the consumer, the result would be the re-opening of thousands of markets where we now have but one, and that competition restored which would place the cattle business on a basis where the law of supply and demand would determine the price to both producer and consumer, and no fair and honest man

ing of richer quality. If very superior milk less."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan for 1888.

....Sept. 18 to 21

TROTTING AT THE STATE FAIR.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, at the winter meeting adopted a class of premiums for trotting horses which, with good weather, ought to draw out a large number of good horses and afford visitors some excellent sport. The premiums have been arranged with a view to the encouragement of those who are engaged in breeding the horse of the age-the American trotter, and for that purpose special purses are offered for Mich-

gan horses. The trotting will begin on classes and purses are as follows: No. 1-2:35 Class. Stallions, mares or geldings that have never beaten 2:35. Purse \$500. Mile heats, best three in five.

Competition open to the World. To the first. To the third. No. 2-Michigan Horses Standard or Standard bred stallions, mares or geldings. in five. To the first. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

To the second. All entries in the speed classes will close P. M. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse, and 5 per cent. must accompany nominations, addressed to J. C. Sterling, Secretary; balance to be paid at or before 8 P. M. the

No. 3-Free for All.

Stallions, mares or geldings. Purse \$1.500 Mile heats, best three in five.

Competition open to the World.

three starters required in each class. W. H. Cobb, of Kalamazoo, is Superin tendent of this department, and Messrs. A.

the special committee in the speed classes. fair test of the speed of their horses tree from unscrupulous drivers. Michigan breeders should come out and show the people what is being done by them in the way of improvement of the horse stock of the State. Michigan has produced some of the best trotting horses that have yet appeared. She has a number of good sires which are doing grand service in getting trotters of a high let the people see them. It is the most effective way to advertise them.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A PLEA FOR THE ROADSTER.

I noticed in your issue of August 11 an article in regard to some comments made by the National Stockman in regard to the over large or heavy draught horses. Now, with your kind permission, allow me if you please to show to those of your readers who in the hurry of the present time may not have given the article referred to above the deserves, that there are pros and cons to all questions. The meanest tyro will willingly admit this, but the article that I have referred to made me think that if this be true those of us who are raising horses for meat and not for work must be occurred to me was, what horse can we raise on our Michigan farms (and who is not interested in this problem), and raise safely, judiciously, and at the same time be the most profitable. Let me answer in all earnestness it is the 11 to 13 hundred roadster. In attempting to deal in this small space with a subject that can only be adequately and comprehensively discussed in large volume, I feel that I must ask the in dulgence of my readers and ask them to study this subject for themselves, and I think that I can assure you that they will come to the conclusions that I hereby wish

to establish. In the first place let us presume that as native Americans we have an eve for the sublime and the beautiful. Can you find either in the actions of a behemoth that weighs in the neighborhood of a ton? Let us take the old Romans for our patterns and see the kind of nags that were considere useful and good in those days. You will only have to turn to your histories and in a hundred different places you can find them pictured out as they sit gracefully astride their capering chargers, which, according to tradition, were as nimble and tractable as man would wish to make them. Can you make a meat mountain nimble and tractable? There is in mechanism a rule that the larger the frame the more displacement you can move, but when you have to displace motion that equals your object displaced, you overburden yourself with machinery. Old Mr. Slowboy goes by your place with a span of those large beefy horses, and you say you will ride to town with him; but you are both hungry and fatigued long before you get there, and the reflection comes to you, it is no wonder that we have had to invent the steamboat and the railway to supercede the canal boat and the old lumbering stage coach. According to my experience the heavy animals do not in reality come to maturity in double the time that their smaller and more compac relatives do, and as most of us raise our stock for gain, how can you afford to raise an animal that will eat his head off long before you get him at the age of maturity. Remember that this is an electrical age, the age of advancement and rapid transit, and if you persist in slow and sloven stride, you must blame yourself if you are the loser. I only wish that it were in my power to place in the hands of the readers of the Michi-GAN FARMER a few copies of Wallace's Monthly, and have them note by actual statistics the superiority of the roadsters over draught classes as made by actual

If by the penning of these few lines any one may be stimulated to a higher plane of breeding, or inspired to a higher appreciation of the possibilities of his chosen occu pation, then I shall feel that my pen has

not labored in vain. In conclusion, this is an occupation that to my mind offers a wider field of profitable, healthful and intelligent development, than any other branch of our widely diffused husbandry CHAS. LEWIS. that I know off.

WILLIAMSTON, Aug. 20, 1898.

Corns on Horses' Feet.

here is no more common and persistent annovance than the disease called "corns." The term itself is an improper one, because the difficulty which it is meant to describe bears no possible analogy to the callous growth on the human foot called by that name. It may be truly said that the cause of the defect is in the shoeing and there all comparison ends. Most all horses condemned to city life and to the care of ignorant grooms and their confederates, the equally unreasoning shoers, are afflicted with corns. It is a disease of which there is no outward and visible sign in the action of the horse. It is concealed by the shoe that Wednesday and last over Thursday. The causes it. Even when the shoe is removed the corn may not be noticed, because the long hard horn of the heel, which should always in a well-shod horse be carefully pared away, so that it may be lower than the frog, covers the inflamed spot known as a corn. The manifestation on the part of the horse is, however, constant. In bad cases he is lame in action; but as lameness may be caused by other injuries it is not a decisive symptom. But when a horse occasionally shrinks, as from a sudden twinge of pain when moving, and when he stands uneasily upon his fore feet, frequently changing his bearing and keeping one hoof well out before him, it is safe to examine for corns. This uneasiness in standing may be noticed in many of the finest private horses seen on the street: it is less noticed in the better class of livery horses, because their owners are generally too shrewd on Saturday, September 1st, at 11 o'clock to allow ignorant smiths to ruin their

If a horse is supposed to have a corn let

the shoe be removed; the inside quarter of

one, or both forefeet, upon being pared, will day previous tn starting. Five entries and show a streaked, inflamed appearance. The horn will be softer and more spongy than other portions of the hoof. In bad or long neglected cases if you follow the corn with J. Dean, Eugene Fifield and C. W. Young the knife you will come to suppuration. In such cases one invariable condition is These races will allow breeders to get a found; the horse stands upon a three heeled shoe, and the frog of the hoof cannot reach interference on the part of pool-sellers and the ground. The whole weight of the horse rests, not upon its natural, elastic support, but upon long horny heels and iron. This condition is a violation of natural laws, and a corn is the first and most easily managed consequence. The smith, whose ignorance of the anatomy of the organ he has disabled, is the sole cause of the trouble, "cuts out the corp." and attributes the difficulty to order. Bring them to the State Fair and weak feet, hard pavements, or gives any excuse he thinks may answer for the moment, and puts on, perhaps, a "bar shoe." He cannot tell why he puts on a bar-shoe, but he knows it will give temporary relief, and the relief is in this wise: The bar must rest upon the frog, and the heels cut away to allow it to do so. This, by a clumsy contrivance of heavy iron, is getting a part or the relief that nature demands. The true relief is in such a system of shoeing as will preserve the natural action of the foot-The natural action is with a low heel, to have the frog of the foot strike full upon the ground and press upward, against the downward action of the coffin bone, just as refused \$10,000 for him. a spring acts when a weight is thrown upon it. The horse's hoof is simply a boot inside of it is a true foot. The frog is the only part of the hoof that has a nervous cor nection with the living tissue inside the horn. Just above the frog is the sensitiva on the wrong track. The next thought that frog, and on this rests the coffin bone-The vascular bone is connected with the

hoof by elastic laminæ, and moves in the hoof by the action of the horse, having its natural rest upon the frog. If the horse stands upon a rim of iron the centre of the foot is unsupported; the points of pressure are under each "wing" of the coffin bone. from lack of action the frog dries up and loses its function; the sensitive frog sympa. thizes in this condition. Circulation and secretion are lessened. There is more or less fever, probably not perceived by the groom, or if perceived he "stuffs the feet:" inflammation begins at the points of pressure under the wings of the coffin bone and the

horse has a corn. The cure of this defect is obvious when the cause is stated; it is to shoe so that the horse will invariably stand upon his frog; this must be secured by the use of a shoe that will admit no other bearing, and the method known among horsmen as the Good-

enough system. No horse can travel safely without the use of the frog. Aside from its all-essential necessity as the natural rest of the bony structure upon the ground, its expansive power in keeping the hoof from contracting upon the inclosed joints, and its promotion by its action of circulation of blood to the extremity of the hoof and consequent growth, the frog has a function always overlooked by the ignorant and disregarded by the unreflecting, in that it is the organ of touch. It is the only part of the hoof that communicates with the nervous system, and through that to the brain, and it is, therefore, the only means that the horse has of accurately determining his foothold upon the ground. In the common method of shoeing the frog is taken out of action by the thick ness of the shoe, and the horse is deprived of its use. Upon no muscle in the body is he more dependent for healthful, natural action, and from the moment the frog is displaced by the blacksmith's iron the decay of the horse's power begins. Contraction, quarter cracks, toe cracks, navicular disease, inflammation, and, more troublesome than all else, corns, usurp the free elasticity of nature, and the animal commences his

downward course. - Whip and Rein. Horse Gossip.

WILCOX, the pacer by George Wilkes, has reduced his record to 2:16%.

Ir is said that an offer of \$8,000 has be made by a Pittsburg man for the fine young

SPHINX, the Biectioneer colt owned at East Saginaw, is being trained to beat his record of 2:23. Since Bell Boy's sale he is the only oolt by Electioneer in the State.

EMINENCE, by Empire, a filly belonging

She won in straight heats, time, 2:36, 2:33,

THE races at Utica, N. Y., one of the Grand Circuit cities, opened on Tuesday last with a light attendance owing to threatening weather. The tracks at the east are all very slow. ewing to recent heavy rains.

Among the many trials of the horse-keeper AUSTRALIANS are after American trotters. Mr. J. J. Miller, of Melbourne, has purchase four-year-old stallion by Red Wilkes named Redwin, dam Carrie Norman by Norman The reported price paid for him was \$3,500.

> THE fastest trotting-bred foal, by inheritare that it will never fulfill the expectations

> A CARLOAD of trotting stock was shippe from Lexington, Ky., on Wednesday, August 13th, to Sidney, Australia, for different parties. The stock was bought from W. C. France, B. J. Treacy and Bowerman Bros., of Lexington, Ky.

MR. N. J. ELLIS, of Ingham Stock Farm Springfield, Mich., has sold to Mr. W. Mo-Whinney, of Pontiac, his young draft stallion Carnot. Price, \$500. Carnot is 15-16 Percher on, sired by Ingomar 1320, dam Maud Stewart. He is 17 months old.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN says that he will bac his thoroughbred colt Proctor Knott, winner of the Junior Champion stake, for from \$10,000 to \$25,000 against any two-year-old in America and Sam Bryant, ha'f owner of Knott, says he will put up \$5,000 in the same way. Proc tor won \$23,000 for his owners when he cap tured the Junior Champion stakes.

IT is a singular fact that Bessemer an Arrow, the sensational pacers of the year, have a great deal of thoroughbred blood in their veins. The theorists who oppose all rotters and pacers with thoroughbred blood are having a bad time finding reasons for so many of them proving winners this season The "running foelishness" seems to be get ting a strong hold on breeders.

A WRITER on the subject of in-breeding says that the more deeply an animal is inbreto the strain desired the better it is for breeding purposes-provided, always, that oundness is preserved. Strongly inbred blood overpowers that which is less intensified and stamps itself upon the produce. At inbred horse impresses his likeness upon his get with marked uniformity. These ideas are recisely those the FARMER has advocated for years. Prepotency is the great test of the value of a sire, and with no other system of breeding can it be secured. Every im proved domestic animal known is the result of inbreeding, and any breed which may become noted hereafter will owe its merits to the same system being followed.

AXTELL, a two-year-old bay colt by William . (a full brother to Guy Wilkes), and owned by C. W. Williams, of Independence, Iowa created quite a sensation at the Keckul meeting. He started for the first time in the three-year-old race over the half-mile Keokul rack, and shut out all the three-year-olds in the race, covering the mile in 2:31%. The owners of the three-year-olds protested that a two-year-old had no right in the race, and the Association declined to pay the purse to anybody. While it looks singular to see such s protest made, the owners of the other orses were quite justified in making it. A bree-year-old race must be for three-yearolds and no other. But Axtell's performance was a wonderful one. His owners have since



Mulching Wheat and Clover.

T. B. Terry, in the Country Gentleman uggests a use for surplus straw which eems to deserve attention by those farmers whose premises are dotted with decaying straw stacks.

In one of my fields there is an acre or nore of land with a northwestern exposure where wheat generally winter-kills more or less, usually more. Only a few rods from this point the land slopes to the east, and is somewhat sheltered by an orchard to the westward. Here wheat never fails of being a good crop. On the first mentioned spot, nowever, exposure is not the only trouble; the land seems to be naturally poorer and

more clayey. Well, last fall, just before winter set in. took a notion to try mulching with wheat straw a portion of [this poor exposed spot. We drew over and spread on about half of it a very light coat of straw; not enough even to hide the wheat, which was small and feeble, owing partly to the fact that the ground was almost as dry as powder. We took pains to spread this very evenly. Two or three times in the spring I went over to see if the wheat was any better where the straw was put on, and failed to see that it was much if any. This spot is where I do not have occasion to go except on purpose, and thinking that the straw mulch was a failure I staid away and paid

no more attention to it. When the wheat had headed out I chance ed that way, and to my surprise one could trace to an inch just where the straw was without looking at the ground. It was quite fair wheat for such a land and such a eason, while the rest of the spot had nothng on worth speaking of.

Looking closely I soon discovered anothe thing, and this was that there was a heavy rank growth of young clover, from seed sown in the spring, on the mulched land, and a very feeble and thin growth on the rest of this poor, bleak land. To-day you may stand off 50 rods, on a hill that overlooks this field, and you can see this mulched portion looking green and thrifty, and the rest, as viewed from this distance, almost entirely bare. You would certainly think that ten or more loads of manure had been spread on this land instead of half a load, perhaps, of dry straw. How on earth did so much benefit come from this very slight covering? There is so little straw now that it does not half cover the ground. You might walk across the field and not

notice it. I had 20 tons of straw in the barn; would that I had covered the entire field! In a field to be put in wheat this fall there is an exposed place which will be mulched. I would cover all my wheat but that the straw would probably not decay enough not to rake up in the hay the year after the field to was in wheat. I could plow it under with

the Kalamazoo Stable, won the stakes for the clover, if it was not too heavy a coat. foals of 1884, at Joliet, Ill., on the 17th inst. Of all the jobs ever undertaken we got into the worst the other day while trying to plow under our quarter acre strawberry patch, which had been heavily nulched with straw. The vines had grown until no straw was in sight; but the plow found it. The vines would wind around in front of the plow and the straw push ahead of it, causing s stop to clean out about every ten feet.

To be sure this was but a single experiment; but there is no chance for a mistake. The outside line of the straw was irregular. as we spread it, out and in, and the good clover follows these irregular lines to an inch. I am quite inclined to draw a few ance, is Mattie Hunter's filly by Patron. Mat- loads of straw over to this field, this fall, tie's record is 2:1234 (pacing), and Patron's is and spread over the young clover, if I find 2:14%.-Chicago Tribuns. And the chances out that I can plow it under without trouble next fall or the spring fellowing.

Potato Scab.

Commissioner Colman, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, in reply to a letter from Mr. A. N. Greene, of Davenport, Iowa, as to the cause of this disease, says it is the general belief of those who have given the natter careful study, that the malady is not due to the attacks of fungi, or insects, but is the result of certain physiological changes that take place in the tuber when the latter is grown under certain condi-

The skin of the healthy potato consists of a thin, tough membrane which serves as a protection to the parts which it surrounds, and a study of the minute structure of this enveloping coat reveals the fact that it is made up of minute cells, the walls of which consist of a substance known as suberine or cork. This corky membrane is provided with numerous minute structures known as lenticels, by means of which certain gases which go to make up the tissue are admitted, and others not necessary to the growth of the latter are permitted to escape.

When grown in an excess of moisture the lenticels increase in size, and the cork layer increases in thickness at these points; as a result of this continued process, small wart-like projections are formed. these occur the cuticle of the potato is weakened, and if the conditions which favor this undue development of the cork layer continue, decay usually begins. In its effort to heal the wound produced as described above the tuber gives rise to new layers of cork cells beneath the diseased parts, and as the result of this continued dying of the outer cells and the formation of a new growth beneath a scab is produced. All authorities who have investigated this disease agree in the opinion that an excess of moisture in the soil favors the development of scab; and it is also a general belief among such men. that fresh stable manure is likely to produce the same effect.

As to what influence the conditions of the oil, other than what have been stated, may have upon the development of scab is not rnown. There have been many theories advanced having a bearing upon this question, but so far the opinions are so conflict ing that nothing of value can be derived from them. During the year 1887 a number of experiments were made at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in order to test the effect, if any, of an excess of moisture in the soil, the use of scabby tubers for seed, the application of fungicides and chemical fertilizers, and the use of stable manure, upon this malady.

It was shown by these experiments that an excess of moisture in the soil and the use of ber of scabby potatoes, but the other trials gave no additional or only negative light of July and August. E. E. Parker says: upon the subject. The results of these experiments are summed up in the following chicks droop and mope around for a week

1st. Any marked change in the rapidity of growth, either an increase or a decrease, tends to an increased production of scab.

2nd. A continuous growth from the time of first vegetation until the tubers are fully matured appears to be the condition leas favorable to the production of scappy tubers -Rural World.

Material for a Dust-Rath

The dust-bath is the toilet of the hen With it she cleans her body and feathers, rids herself of vermin, and delights in the enjoyment it affords. In winter, however, when the ground is frezen hard, it some times becomes a difficult matter to provide the hens with a dust-bath, especially if there are several flocks. Now is the time to lay in a supply of dirt for the purpose. The dirt should be fine and well sifted, in order that it may be more completely adapted to the purposes intended. Wood ashes are ansuitable, owing to the caustic properties of the potash, which creates sores on the skin should the weather be damp. Finely sifted coal ashes entirely free from admixture of wood ashes, are excellent, but a full supply is not always obtained. The cheapest and easiest mode is to lay in a supply of dirt, either from the road or the field, but it should be perfectly dry, and stored in a dry place, or it cannot be used when the necessity arises. In winter, a box one yard square and six inches deep, filled within an inch of its top with the dirt, is just what the hens will appreciate. The dirt may remain in the box as long as it is dry and clean, but should be removed at least once a week. By sprinkling a few drops of a solution of carbolic acid in the dust-bath, any unpleasant odors may be removed, and the dirt rendered more acceptable.

Agricultural Items.

THE acreage devoted to hops in the princi. pal hop-growing counties of New York is about the same as last year, but the yield is estimated as 25 per cent short.

ACCORDING to the Department of Agriculture's reports, Fultz is the most popular winer wheat grown, occupying something like ne-third of the area sown.

UNTIL fodder corn has got into blosson which may be known by the appearance of the tassel and sitk, it is comparatively poor feed, and should be supplemented by grain of some sort.

CANADA has suffered from a drouth this season which has so reduced her barley crop that only about one-fourth of the usual yield s expected. Late sown oats are serving as asturage. Hay is already worth \$20 per top and potatoes are so small and few as to be hardly worth digging.

FARMERS should be very careful about the

grass seed they buy, or they will fill their land full of foul weeds. A strong pocket lens is almost a necessity to examine the seed with enabling the buyer to detect the foreign seeds. An Ohio farmer who bought clover seed for a large field, now finds his land full of yarrow, a most troublesome perennial

THE German government has completely radicated the Colorado beetle, or potato bug from the fields of the kingdom by the timely use of poison and the tilling of the tracts of land on which the pest appeared. There is no doubt but that equally energetic measures in this country would produce the same re sult, but the matter has been allowed to laps along until the beetle has spread throughout the country. The insect was imported into Germany in cargoes of American potatoes.

will clear out the cutworms. It is handled as follows: Sow buckwheat about the first of May and when it is well in bloom put a good heavy chain on one end of the plow, fastened o the beam, and tie the other end to the off horse whiffletree and plow the whole crop nicely under: then roll the ground and occasionally harrow, so as to keep the surface in fine condition until about the 10th of July (for Jersey); then put on the cultivator and put in as good condition as the plow can possibly make it. Now sow one and a half or two bushels of rye; next one bushel of buckwheat, giving fertilization enough to produce a crop of buckwheat for seed. The mode o give a good crop of rye to plow under.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Telegraph says seed-growing is a fine art. It is largely in the hands of professional grow ers who make it a husiness; nor is any one man trusted to grow an "all round" lot of seeds. Instead therefore of advising farmers to grow their own seed so that they will know their own stock to be pure, he would advise every one to learn to know good seed from bad by the eye, also by certain well-known methods of dissection to find the chit or germ, and by its condition to know whether it is good or ripe seed or not. But even that, he says, is but a preliminary matter. Many a farmer buys good seed sometimes before he wants it, as he should always do, and then stores it till seed time in some damp place where it is sure to spoil, or where rats and mice can get it. He asserts that not one farmer out of a hundred knows that all vermin eat only the chit, and that being the life of the seed is fatal to its use thereafter.

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Separate the males from the pullets as oon as the former begin crowing. Keep ear's breeders, and caponize or fatten the

Don't expect a large supply of eggs i August, when the old fowls are moulting and the pullets are still too young to lay. It checks the growth of a pullet to begin laying too early, their eggs are not fertile, and the market prices at this season are so low as to make them of little worth.

Any neglect of fowls during the

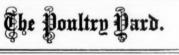
Lice are most prevalent during the months 'Many persons wonder why their young or two, all the time getting thinner and weaker, finally becoming unable to stand and die-these persons claiming all the time that 'lice is not the cause of it,' because they have searched under the wings for the red and yellow louse, on the head for the large head lice, and in fact have looked them from top to bottom for parasites, and have found none. I wonder if they ever looked on the throat, or at the side below their ears, for the large head louse. I wonder if it ever entered into the brains of such breeders that the head louse could destroy the life of chicks from two to six weeks old, by sucking the life-blood from the throat and under the head. If it has not. can tell them that such is the case, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that when the chick appears weak, growing weaker and thinner-the skin seems to shrink upon the body, and there is no thin or slimy discharge from the body-and when the chick eats, it is usually with difficulty, and as the supposed disease advances it seems almost impossible for the chick to swallow, finally refusing to eat; when any or all of the above symptoms appear, then examine the under part of the head, and the throat in front and at sides, for the head louse, and nine times in ten he will be found snugly at home amongst the down or sprouting feathers; then apply two-thirds glycerine, one-third carbolic acid, and five times as much water as the above mixture."-

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ing season will have to be paid for later on. JET OF PRINCIPAL NOS. TEXAS LAND 5.060,000 acres best agricu Address,GODLEY & PORTER.Dallas.Tex



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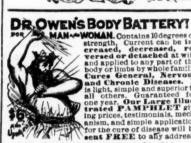
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Horticultural.

ROOT-GRAFTING AND BUDDING.

BY B. HATHAWAY, OF LITTLE PRAIRIE BONDE.

Though there has been some discussion of this subject of late through the horticultural press, it is but little understood by the general orchardist. This lack of accurate knowledge on the part of tree-planters gives opportunity for imposition and fraud by tree-peddlers. Yet it will not avail any real interest to cry "humbug," and try to put down "the budding craze," as some call it, by denunciation.

That the stock-budded and stock-grafted trees of many varieties have often, if not always, shown a hardiness and productiveness, not found in the same varieties as rootbe the wiser policy, instead of decrying the practice, to ascertain by careful collection and comparison of all the facts, just what is the ground of whatever gain there is in stock-budded or stock-grafted trees, over the same varieties as root-grafts?

It is probable that such investigation will show that the advantage of the budded trees | All of which will come in due time. lies mainly, if not wholly, in the hardiness of the stocks.

My own experience, extending over a period of more than forty years, enables me co speak with some assurance of certain knowledge, at least, as to the performance of a great number of varieties of the apple grown after the several methods of rootgrafting, of stock-budding and stock-graft-

At a meeting of the Northwestern Fruit growers' Association, held in Chicago more my belief that the indiscriminate propagation of all varieties of apple by root-grafting, in this climate at least, would have to be abandoned.

I had already at that time many striking examples of both success and failure to sustain me in the prediction. But the meeting, composed principally of nurserymen, committed by large interests to the then almost universal method of root-grafting, would have nothing of it. They had no patience to consider my facts, or even to allow the time needful to their presentation.

I could only say: Gentlemen, I concede your right to bar this question from discussion, but not your wisdom in doing so. You doubt my facts; you suspect my reasoning; but you will listen to the logic of experience before twenty years have gone by.

How much of the disasters to our fruit in terest have come as the legitimate fruit of the method of propagation, no one can tell. That these disasters could have been, at least in part, prevented, is now in the light of experience equally certain.

When I first commenced the nursery busi ness the only seed I could get here to grow stock from was the product of the few nat. ural orchards, which fact would account for the general hardiness of these stocks, as compared with root-grafts or with the stocks grown from cider-mill pumice, after the more tender-grafted sorts had come into bearing.

And it so happened that the nursery trees I grew for many years were propagated by all three methods-root-grafting, stockgrafting, and stock-budding. And, as my orchard was set with trees grown by these methods, and also hundreds of orchards in this and adjoining counties. I had the best possible opportunities for a just comparison, and for the less hardy varieties the natural stocks, whether budded or grafted, had so unequivocally the advantage in hardiness and productiveness as to leave no room for question or discussion.

Later experience, with a less hardy class of stocks, made evident the fact that the gain for the stock-budded and stock-grafted trees was not all due to the method of propagation, but more, if not wholly, to the inherent hardihood of the stocks.

The idea, fully developed, suggested the propagation of a hardy variety for stocks. And for the last fifteen years of my nursery experience, I grew the Northern Spy, which is hardy here as a stock for all the popular, half-hardy sorts, such as the Baldwin, Canada, Wagner, Hubbardston, Nonesuch, Greening, and others.

That these double-worked trees will stand where the root-grafted ones fail; that they are more productive and satisfactory in every respect, can not be doubted by anyone who will take the pains of investigation and comparison.

Yet the growing of these double-worked trees as a pecuniary investment, was not a success. Nine out of ten of those who came to the nursery would take the rootgrafted instead of the double-worked trees. because of the five cents per tree added to the price of the latter.

There is one advantage in stock-budded and stock-grafted trees over the root-grafts. even in the more hardy sorts-that of more early productiveness. This has been demonstrated time and again in my experience.

And for certain varieties, the root-graft is a failure from first to last, never producing one-half the fruit, to the end of the life of the tree, that the same varieties, as stock grafted or budded do, growing side by side, under exactly the same conditions of soil

and culture. So well assured am I of the superiority of these double-worked trees, that, for most of the valuable sorts, I would set no others, though I could have them for the asking, and though I had to pay ten prices for the

former. For me the Northern Spy has seemed to fill all the requirements of a good stock more nearly than any other. As a graft, it is almost sure to grow. It is a free grower, but not too free. It has a healthy foliage and a clean stem, with the best possible roots, and assimilates readily with almost any variety

put upon it. As long as we retain the old varieties, to re-work them on the Spy, or some other hardy stock, is our only reasonable hope of even a success in apple-growing in the extreme southwestern portion of Michigan. And the necessity for re-working on still hardier stocks is more imperative in the states farther west and north.

If nurserymen would all admit this necessity, and instead of denying it and crying out against it, go to work and propagate hardy stocks to re-work, and charge a reasonable price for them, the fifty-cent trees

would soon go out of market, or rather the buyers of the fifty-cent trees would not trees he had planted there himself enough of them be found to make it profitable for certain parties to longer operateparties who would, no doubt, if they had tickets that entitled the holders to seats in the kingdom of heaven, or to any other good fruit. Also a LeConte pear from his fruit thing, still contrive to humbug somebody in the sale of them.

It is probably true, as has been suggested by another writer, that we will some day adapted to the south. What it will be here know what to grow for stocks. It is hardly reasonable to expect that one variety, whatever its merit, will be found suited to all ripe, also an Early Crawford peach, which varieties, with their varying seasons. Some early sort for the early apples, a fall variety purple of large size, with a plain division for the fall apples, and one or perhaps several winter sorts for stocks for the longer later than last year. Mr. Schenk estimates list of keeping apples, will be required.

that the stock influences the variety grown upon it, not only as affects the hardiness of the tree, but the season of ripening of the Its quality is best in the Michigan fruit catagrafts, can not be questioned. Would it not fruit; and that the stock affects also the logue. It will be difficult to produce a pear color and size of the apple grown upon it, more popular than the Bartlett, though the very many facts of my experience go far to Clapp and Flemish Beauty and other pears

For the solution of this question of the influence of stock upon graft, we need a more enlarged and systematic series of experiments than has ever been inaugurated.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY HORTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.

About 200 of the members and friends of this prosperous society met at the home of L. C. Woodman, in Walker township, Kent Co., on the 15th. Dinner was served on tables in the orchard, and after this important event was over, the company witnessed the trial of a new gang-plow or cultivator invented by Vice-President Pierce, and esthan twenty-years ago, I announced it as pecially designed for orchard work, enabling the soil to be cultivated up to the trunks of trees without injury to them. The committee appointed to especially consider the working of this implement made a favorable report, recommending it to orchardists as worthy of examination.

The first topic discussed, after the call to order, was: Which is the best time for

transplanting fruit trees, fall or spring. Mr. J. M. Dean, of Grand Rapids, had had large experience in orchard planting, and the handling of nursery stock, and he said that the trouble with fall setting is that trees would have to be removed from the nursery before the wood was fully matured, if shipped to long distances. The springtime, in this latitude, is the safest. Do not set too early; wait for the ground to warm up first. Trees planted as late as the 20th of May had done well.

Rev. John Sailor had tried fall setting with the Baldwin apple but it was a failure; would set in the spring at the time that the buds were fairly starting.

Thomas Wilde, of Ottawa County, has had experience with dead wood by fall planting; would plant in April.

Mr. Chas. Alford, of Ottawa County, has no luck with tall setting. Mr. Thomas Brown, of Grandville, would

not delay too long in spring. Mr. Braman, of Grand Rapids township, preferred late to early spring setting.

Mr. Chas. Knapp, of Grand Rapids, planted grapes of several kinds in fall with good success, but inclined to spring plant-

J. A. Pearce has had best success with setting rather late in the spring, after the ground had become warm.

eaches as late as the 1st of June.

spring."

H. H. Hayes is pleased with the experiment and showed a number of branches loaded with smooth fruit free from the work of the codling moth.

Mr. Wilde also gave testimony to the efficiency of the spraying of the fruit trees. Peter H. Plumm, of Grand Rapids, had sprayed a large orchard and would have very little wormy fruit; used London purple, three-quarters of a pound to 125 gallons of water, found it too strong, thought 150 gallons of water would have been a better proportion; the solution should be kept agitated

or thoroughly stirred while using. Mr. Phillips, of Waiker, had used onehalf pound of Paris green to 135 gallons of water, sprayed twice both sides of the tree; the result is clean sound fruit.

1. A. Pearce never picked apples so free from the work of the codling moth as he has been doing this summer. He is more than satisfied that the time spent in spraying could not have been put in so profitably at anything else. All agree that the lower limbs and those that escaped the spraying is

where the wormy fruit is found. The ladies of the club discussed their methods of fruit canning, and a general discussion on garden topics followed. Resolu tions of regret at the death of H. C. Sherwood, President of the West Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, were adopt-

The next meeting is to be held at the residence of Peter Plumm, in Grand Rapids township, Sept. 18th.

WASHTENAW POMOLOGICAL SO-CIETY.

At the special session of the Pomological Society last Saturday, Prof. B. E. Nichols was requested to see to the fitting up of a car for the transportation of peaches, pears and other fruit, and to the proper labeling of said car so that everyone can see from a distance the Ann Arbor Fruit Car.

The necessity of employing a proper person to see to the accessibility of said car in Detroit and the potification of parties to whom fruit was shipped was readily seen. It was considered necessary to assess the small tax of one penny per bushel to pay ex-

Some shippers lost enough money through the berry season by two failures of the fruit car to be opened and placed in position for distribution to defray expenses of transportation through the whole year. Prof. Nichols and J. J. Parshall were requested to find the proper man, either here or at Detroit. As not much fruit will be shipped before the next monthly meeting of the Society or September 1st, all shippers of fruit should promptly meet at that time.

FRUIT EXHIBIT.

pear from Bolton, Mississippi, from some years ago. It was larger than the largest goose egg. The flesh was melting, juicy and delicious, but it lacked that flavor which distinguishes our northern farm was shown by Mr. Baldwin. It was a pigmy beside the Mississippi giant, and demonstrated that this pear is especially when fully ripe remains to be seen. J. J. Parshall showed a Bradshaw plum nearly was small and hard. The plum was a dark line. The Crawfords will be two weeks his peach crop at 800 bushels. E. Baur exhibit-I believe it is a generally admitted fact | ed the Rostiezer, Clapp's Favorite and Bart lett pears. The first is a sugar pear of German origin, entirely free from insect marks

are in some respects its superior.

OUR DYING MAPLES. The citizens of Ann Arbor may feel sa over their dying shade trees. I do not wish to add to the different theories and practices already recommended, yet I may submit general principles. A well washed, well fed body resists and rejects disease easier than a poorly fed, unclean body. This rule is applicable to the animal as well as vegetable kingdom. In the forest the trees are annually fed by the falling leaves, which not only furnish nutriment but also keep up moisture.

Our trees on the street are not only robbed of this mulch, but every year the street scraper gets nearer the trees and robs them of mother earth. The result is visible. The remedy is plain. On West Huron Street, Wm. Herz, E. Oesterlin, Wm. Stimson, Crookstone and especially B. Davison have set good examples. About six or seven feet from the trees on the street side they filled up with earth which is held by two or three inch plank or by stone. The late Prof. shade trees. As soon as a tree is impoverished, the insect tribes, the fungi and mosses, prey upon it. But trees should not only be well fed but also well washed. We scrape off all the loose bark and moss from our fcuit trees in June or at any time when necessary. This is followed by a wash consisting of one part soft soap dissolved in hot rain water to which we add ten parts soft water. To ten gallons of the wash we add two ounces of carbolic acid, or more. Let stand over night or longer to combine. The odor handle, taking pains to wet inside of all tion to enter it. crevices. I have seen maple trees that were killed by mosses. Utilize your dish and wash water to feed your trees. If you cannot get the above wash, use your wash water on Tuesday and keep your trees clean. The trimming off of any diseased part of a tree keep the cause from spreading.

EMIL BAUR.

The Allegan Gazette, in a review of the prospects of the peach orchards in the peach centre, which it names as the strip of coun-S. S. Bailey always had uniform good re- try lying between the pine lands and the sults from late spring setting and with Lake shore, embracing the townships of Ganges, Sangatuck, and parts of Laketown. The next question was: "What has been Manlius, and Clyde townships, which althe result of the spraying of fruit trees, last ready are one vast orchard and garden, and are rapidly becoming wholly devoted to horticulture, the peach being the stable product.

The Peach Crop of 1888.

"The peach crop now growing is doubtless the largest the peach-belt has ever produced. It is true that there was a considerable 'drop' last spring and early summer, succeeding a slight attack of curl-leaf; but the drop scarcely in any case more than did the amount of thinning really necessary to production of good fruit. In most cases not even this was done, and the best growers had to reduce the set of peaches. But if any loss of quantity has occurred from this cause, it has been fully compensated by the product of orchards now in their first bear ng. The crop of last year was 1,800,000 baskets, according to reliable statistics, and t seems certain that this year's product will be at least 300,000 baskets greater.

The fruit will also be of much better qualty than last season, because then the drouth greatly decreased the size and injured the quality of all but the very latest sorts, while this year the rains have been frequent and sufficient to maintain the trees in best order and the fruit consequently is in its highest perfection so far. The yield of yellow peaches, which are the most popular in market, will be unusually large because of the great crop of the Crawfords. These sorts, both early and late, are such shy bearers that they have of recent years been but little planted, and it is a dozen years or so since they have borne a full crop. This year, however, both stand very full, so much so that thinning has been practised. Unless something unforseen and unusual shall occur, there will be an abundance of these and the other yellow sorts, the Barnards, Chills. Smocks, and a few others not so well known or extensively grown, and the qual-

ity will be perfect. "This is gratitying to the consumer, but what more concerns the producer is the matter of prices. Will they be good? No one can definitely answer. But there are several reasons why they will not be very low, despite the fact that the early kinds are selling for only 15 to 35 cents per fifth basketwhich every fruit-grower will bluntly admit is more than he would pay for them and more than they are worth. These low prices are chiefly due to the competition of good yellow peaches from the south and east. While the eastern crop is enormous, and is being pushed into the west with a businesslike intelligence that shames Michigan early and the cool weather of August has west and northwest is also better distribut-

market as has been feared. It can not be reasonably expected, however, that prices there will doubtless be cause for the whine of slatternly growers, that 'peaches don't other fruit the most profitable form of hustrees, so far as made, do not indicate a bereasonably low.

Currants.

Satisfactory crops of currants, says E. Williams, of Montclair, N. J., in Garden and Forest, are only possible with good culture and a soil enriched with plenty of manure. The old red and white Dutch varieties will produce fruit that will compare favorably in size with more modern introductions. The large fruit of the Cherry and Versailles currants will depreciate in size by neglect and the productive qualities will be seriously impaired. As a rule, I have found the latter to be the more productive of the two, while the White Grape is the best of all in quality. For the last decade these three varieties have been the most popular ones before the public. Some four years ago when Fay's Prolific was announced the claims for it were regarded as extravagant. but now after it has been duly tried it has been found to be one of the few new fruits which justified the rosy promises of the advertiser. Those who had the courage to try the new fruit in a small way regret now that they did not venture to buy more. Such a fruit is a fitting monument to any man's memory. A white current of as fine flavor as the White Grape with the other merits of Fav's would be a welcome addition to the

In black currants we have not found any great improvements. The most recent addition we have tried is Lee's Prolific, but the improvement over the old Black Naples is very slight, if any. While young there is a semblance of increased size and productiveness, but it does not seem so apparent after J. F. Nichols, who was a man of the finest the bushes reach maturity. The demand for tastes, built a stone wall along the road to this fruit seems on the decline. Its peculiar keep the earth from washing away from his pungent flavor and, aroma are disagreeable to most native Americans, but when made into jellies or preserves it is distinctly good, and its various preparations are supposed to

possess valuable medicinal properties. Some years ago the late Shelby Reed, of Western New York, sent me several samples of wild currants and gooseberries-natives of the great western plains of Colorado. These varied in color from black and red to yellow. They were of good size and very productive. Whether he attempted to improve or acclimate them at his home I do is so lasting that no eggs will be deposited. | not know, but I consider the field a fine one Scrape with a sharp hoe and apply the wash for experiment, and well worthy the attenwith a stiff broom or a brush with a long tion of those who have the time and inclina-

Setting New Orchards.

As the time is now approaching for selecting and ordering trees for orchards, a few practical hints on the subject may be in season for some of our readers, in connection and its destruction by fire is necessary to with the management of trees, whether set in autumn or not till next spring. We give these suggestions in the shape of condensed and numbered rules.

1. The main portion of the new orchard should be planted with well tested and approved varieties. If practicable select such as have done well in your particular locality, and plant very few by way of experiment, of new, lauded and untried sorts, most of which will eventually prove of little

2. Choose young and thrifty trees, instead of larger ones, the young trees being dug with better roots, costing less on the railroad, being more easy to set out, and starting sooner into vigorous growth, than large trees with mutilated roots.

3. Make it a condition with the nursery man that he shall give ample and uninjured roots, which will hold the tree when trans planted without bracing or staking.

4. Autumn transplanting should be per formed only on quite hardy kinds, and in places where the trees are not exposed to sharp wintry winds. The heads of the trees should be shortened in and made lighter by cutting back the season's growth, or by cutting off the longer shoots at a fork. But no limbs of more than one season's growth should be taken off, as large wounds make the roots tenderer and more liable to injury by winter.

5. Trees not entirely hardy, like the peach, should not be set out in autumn (unless under exceptionally favorable conditions), but it is well to procure them in autumn, heel them in, and set them out in spring. The same treatment will answer well for all kinds, and they will be on hand for early setting. But special care will be required to heel them in properly. Pack the fine earth solid between the roots-mice delight to occupy such caves with roots at hand for food. A smooth ridge of earth surrounding the trees will prevent the mice from approaching them.

6. After being set out, the earth about the trees must be kept clean and mellow through the season; and the crust that forms after autumn transplanting thoroughly broken and pulverized .-- Country Gentleman.

Cultivation of the Orchard.

The cultivation of the orchard, said Mr. Beall, of Lindsay, at a recent meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association commences a year before the trees are planted. The soil for an orchard should be as thoroughly prepared as if a man were going to put in a crop of wheat. This should be done near the fall of the year, and after the land has been carefully plowed and harrowed-say in October-it should be again plowed in such a way as to leave open furrows where it is intended to locate the rows of trees. These furrows should be left open during the winter to facilitate planting in the spring. After the land is prepared, the next point to consider is the varieties, and here many mistakes are frequently made, peach-growers (or should do so), it is rather as the fewer varieties, if they are selected with care, the greater the chance of profit. fortunately kept back our own later sorts, to The next step is the purchase of trees. They some degree, so relieving them from the should be bought as near home as possible, competition they would meet were they and direct from the nursery, as many per forced by hot, dry weather as they were last sons who claim to be agents for nurserie season. The same wisdom the eastern are only agents for middlemen, who fre growers show in getting their fruit into the quently buy culls from nurseries and sell them at great profit to themselves, and gen-J. D. Baldwin showed a LeConte ing it in the east, so that there probably will erally at a loss to the buyer. The planting

not be so great a quantity on the Chicago of trees, Mr. Beall said, should be done in the spring. There is some room for holding this opinion. If any accident should hapwill range se high as in former years, and pen the young trees during winter let it cccur in the nursery and not in your orchard. as the loss would then be the nurseryman's bring nothing,' but they still will be high and not yours. After the trees are planted enough to make peach-growing and that of the cultivation of the orchard should consis altogether in the raising of root crops. A bandry. Sales of crops of late fruit on the crop of corn is a very good thing, because it lief among buyers that prices will be un- a time when they specially need shelter from the sun. Hoed crops for even eight or ten years might be grown, but no grass, which affords hiding places for mice, who ruin many trees by girdling them. The trees should be kept clean, to ward off the attacks of insects, and alkaline washes are probably the best preventives. This should be applied every spring. Some orchardists hold the belief that it is bad policy to grow anything in an orchard after the first few years, as the soil is thus robbed of nutrimen that should go to the trees. Where the trees show a tendency to put on wood too fast some sow down the orchard to clover, and then summer fallow it. As a rule land is rarely rich enough to supply plant food for two crops in one season.

Horticultural Items.

THE Ann Arbor Courier says C. T. Pearsal picked 32 bushels of Gregg raspberries from 1% acres of ground at one picking.

August 5th, Wm. Hudson, of Stevensville shipped 897 cases of blackberries from his own grounds. About 400 cases were reported as "leaking," and sold for 50 cents per case

THE peach borer has been nearly extermin ated in the Michigan peach belt, simply by digging them out in late September and early May. The cozing gum locates his bugahir

This year's peach crop in the peach belt

will be the largest ever grown. The crop is estimated at 300,000 baskets more than last year, or a total of 2,100,000 baskets, and the quality will be better than usual. POTATO fields in some parts of New Jersey are being devastated by a flea beetle suppos

ed to be Haltica cucumeris, which is very de structive to the vines and will greatly reduce the yield. Paris green and other popular insecticides are ineffectual against its depreda-THE demand for something new for nurserymen te boom and satisfy the rage for

novelties is to be satisfied in a season or two

by the Yale strawberry, a chance [seedling

profusely, large, deep red fruit, round, free

from rust, and has perfect flowers. AT a recent strawberry meeting the looint was made that by heavily summer mulching a late variety the season may be prolonged week. The converse of this proposition is true, and by not mulching early varieties the greatest earliness can be attained. This lat ter fact is often made use of to boom a new

Managers of fruit evaporators must remember that fine fruit, mixed in a package with inferior fruit, does not raise the price of the inferior, but that the poor drags down the selling value of the good. A good many have learned the lesson through experience, rather expensive tutor sometimes. Almost juvariably the selling price of the lot is what the poorest of the mixture would sell for.

variety for earliness.

THE fruit exchange which has been formed at Benton Harbor, the "small fruit centre," did not attempt to regulate the shipment of berries to long distances this year, on account of their perishable nature, but will ship grapes, pears and plums direct to St. Paul and Minneapolis without transfer at Chicago. This system was successfully inaugurated last year, low rates were secured and profit able shipments made. An agent of the ex change will be stationed at the Twin Cities to supervise sales and advise shippers of the condition of the markets.

E. S. GOFF, of the N. Y. Experiment Sta tion, says in the Rural New Yorker: "Three years ago, at Dr. Sturtevant's suggestion, bed of Sharpless strawberries was planted out and heavily mulched with coal ashes The ebject was to see if this material would not act beneficially in keeping down weeds It has done this in a marked degree, but this is not all. The yield from the plants has been more abundant than from another bed of the same variety that has received excellent oul ture of the ordinary kind. The plants have been almost entirely free from blight, though the Sharpless blights badly here when grow n the ordinary way. I should have stated that the hed has received no culture sines the mulching except to remove the weed that were strong enough to grow through the three inches of coal ashes."

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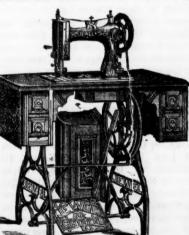
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whee as second chass matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 520,760 bu., against 395,558 bu. the previous week, and 250,857 bu, for corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 313,928 bu, against 293,580 bu, the previous week and 97,672 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 651,602 bu., against 423,870 bu. last week. and 763,117 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 17 was 26,263,005 bu. against 25,277,-699 the previous week, and 31,998,593 for the corresponding week in 1887. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 1,035,606 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 5,735,288 bu.

The week closes with the strongest markets of the year, and prices much in advance of all expectations. Bulls and bears alike have been surprised, and the advance has therefore not come from manipulation by speculators. The advance is fully 8c during the week on No. 2 red and 7c on No. 1 white. In futures the advance is nearly as great, and with reports of bad weather in England and on the continent, foreign markets have not only kept pace with our own but even led the advance. In the northwest heavy rains are again reported while the harvest is in progress. It is evident prices have advanced to stay; although some reaction may be looked for prices will not decline to their former range.

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat in this market from August 1st to August 24th, inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. Rec
Aug.	1	8814	8634	
	2	88	8814	83
6.4	3	8736	87	81
	5	88	88	8
	-6	88%	90	83
4.5	7	8914	993/	82
4.6	8	89	89	81
4.6	9	8814	8834	81
6.	10	88	8814	81
1.4	11	8714	8734	81
4.6	13	86	87 87	81
44	14	8614	8716	80
4.6			8736	
64	15	87		80
66	10	871/4	893	80
	17	881/4	80	82
6.6	18.,	8816	90	82
+ 5	20	8914	921/4	84
68	21	90	93	831
66	42	90	92%	83
64	00	92	93	86
84	94	951/	00	671

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

9214

	4.0	0.4	0072	
For No. 1 white the various deals each do were as follows:	closin ay of	g price the p	es o	f the
Caturalian	Aug	Sept,		Nov
Monday	Di	8814		***
Tuesday		8914	****	***
Wednesday	90	90	****	***
Thursday	- 001/			

9214 92 9614 Friday ... December No. 2 red sold at 99%c, closing firm. The wheat crop of Minnesota is estimated

at 41,000,000 bushels. The Winnipeg Board of Trade says that the area under wheat in Manitoba this year is about 20 per cent larger than in 1887, or about 520,000 acres, and that while the crop is from a week to ten days later than last year, the prospect is for a yield even heavier than that of 1887. The same authority esti-

mates the 1887 crop at 14,000,000 bushels. Dalrymple telegraphs to Chicago from his big farm a few miles west of Fargo that Minnesota and Dakota have raised a full crop of straw, and a half to two-thirds crop of wheat.

In Germany the weather, after having been wet and unseasonably cool, has become somewhat more favorable. With fine weather from now till harvest wheat is expected to be about an average crop, but the continuously unfavorable weather of late prevalent throughout central and western Europe renders it probable, at least, that the crop will be deficient, though to what extent it is impossible to say. Rye, the principal food of the people, will certainly be deficient. In Prussia, where about 85 per cent of the crop is grown, the deficiency is officially estimated at 25 per cent compared with an average crop.

Beerbohm thinks that South Russia will have an abundant wheat crop this year, the only exception being in the Azov district. But the market at Odessa had improved ma terially in price at the latest advices.

From Belgium crop reports are less favor able, in consequence of wet and unfayorable weather.

Spain's wheat crop is said to be superior

about 103,000,000 bushels, against about 95,000,000 bushels last year.

Italy's wheat crop appears to be considerably below the average, and she will probably be obliged to import fully as much wheat during the coming season as she did in the last one. Oats are also a poor crop, but maize promises an excellent yield.

According to the August report of the Department of Agriculture, spring wheat has fallen from its high position of a month ago. The chinch bug stands at the head of the disasters reported, involving more or less Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and in places doing serious damage. High temperature, excessive rains, blights, rusts. and the army worm are locally reported, evidently without seriously reducing the general condition. Dakota stands highest, with an average of 91, a loss of 7 points. Reported yields run an extreme range, from a few bushel to 40 per acre. The reduction of the percentage in Minnesota is from 94 to 85; in Wisconsin, from 91 to 83; in Iowa. from 97 to 84; in Nebraska, from 95 to 84.

The crop of Washington, Colorado and other territories and New England is good, and fair in Northern Illinois, Northern New York and in the higher latitudes or altitudes of winter wheat States. The general condition has been reduced from 95.9 to 87.3 during July. This exhibit does not include modifying changes in the first part of August. Harvest was about to commence in some districts, and in others would no be ready until August 20 and 25. There are no estimates of winter wheat after threshing as yet, but voluntary remarks of reporters make the yield better than the early promise in all the States that produce much of a

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, i the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

	rope:	Bushels.
,	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	22,997 794 16,144,000 2,240,000
	Total bushels Aug. 4, 1888 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago	41,881,794 40 342,867 40,072,810
-	Motel Ave 8 1999	59.555.097

otal Aug. 6, 1888 The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Aug. 11 were 221,600 bu. less than the estimated consumption: and for the eight weeks ending July 28 the receipts are estimated to have been 1,653,768 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 3,653,664 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight range for most of the receipts. Low grade veeks in 1887.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Aug. 11, 1888, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange aggregated 580,000 bu., of which 420,000 was for the United Kingdom and 160, 000 to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 660,000 bushels, of which 580,000 went to the United Kingdom and 80,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Aug. 11, aggregate 17,100,000 bu. of which 9,060,000 bu, went to the United Kingdom, and 8,040,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1887 the shipments were 19,640,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India July 31 was estimated at 4,480,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 6,632,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was nuoted higher with good demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 at present. Western stock is in large sup winter, 7s. 7d.@7s.10d. per cental; No. 2 ply, and the demand is not active. Quotaspring, 7s. 7d.@7s. Sd.; California No. 1 83. 0d, @8s. 2d.

CORN AND OATS.

COBN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 15,204 bu., against 11,286 bu. the previous week, and 5,808 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 7,208 bu., against 10,239 bu. the previous week, and 497 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on Aug. 18 amounted to 8,239,741 bu. against 8,539, 082 bu. the previous week, and 6,103,143 bu at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 299,251 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 22,404 bu. against 18,016 bu. last week, and 11,106 bu, at the corresresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 2,136,598 bu. Corn is dull but it is also firm, with prices higher than a week ago. Both stocks and receipts are light, and the slightest appearance of danger to the growing crop from unfavorable weather would send the markets up with a whirl. So far conditions are favorable for a big crop. The August crop report of the Department of Agriculture states that there has been a small advance in condition of corn from 93 last month to 95.5. Rains have been generally seasonable, though in excess in some districts and deficient in some others. In Kansas, the Carolinas, Delaware and New York, condition is reduced by local droughts. In the southwest, where droughts sometimes occur at this season, there has been an improvement, and a large crop is already assured. In the corn surplus States high condition prevails, with some advance over the figures of last month. The percentages of the States of the central valleys are: Kentucky, 98; Ohio, 98; Indiana, 99; Illinois 96; Iowa, 98: Missouri, 94; Kansas, 91 Nebraska, 96. Quotations here are 451/4@ 45% for No. 2, and 40%@41c for December delivery. Other markets are also higher. At Chicago corn was active yesterday on speculative buying, and prices closed at an advance, but spot is still lower than a week ago. The speculative demand was mostly for August, September and October, and on these the advance was fully a cent over last week's prices. Latest quotations there vesterday were as follows: No. 2 spot. 44@44%c; August delivery, 46c; September

46%c; October, 46%c; May, 40%c. The Liverpool market on Friday was strong and values higher. The following are the latest cable quotations from Liverpool: Spot mixed, 4s. 11d. per cental. Futures: August delivery, dull at 4s. 10d. September, 4s. 91/d.; October, 4s. 9d.

The receipts at tals point for the week were to that of 1887 or 1886, both in quantity and 122,291 bu., against 63,208 bu. the previous quality. One report estimates the crop at week, and 50,568 bu. for the corresponding

week last year. The shipments for the week were 38,419 hn. against 12,797 the previous week, and 10,360 bu. for same week in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 18 was 1,573,432 bu., against 1.773,327 bu. the previous week, and 4.437,001 at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible ing nothing beyond taking a few low supply shows a decrease of 199,895 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 89,509 bu., against 37,305 bu. the previous week, and 66,645 Young America, 8%@9c; low grades, 4@7c; bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The market here was rather neglected yesterday, owing to the great interest shown in wheat. Values have ruled very steady, however, and the market appears to be firm at present range of prices. No. 2 white are selling at 301/c for spot and 30c for October delivery; No. 2 mixed at 26c for spot and 25% c for September; light mixed at 271/2c for spot. Receipts were heavy, but there was a fair shipping and good local demand which did not leave much to add to stocks in store. A few such weeks, however, would upset the market, but they are not expected. In this State farmers are busy threshing, and in most instances the returns are very satisfactory. Some losses are reported from threshing too soon. At Chicago yesterday

for some days. Closing prices were as follows: No. 2 mixed, spot, 2514c; August against 7,137,740 lbs. the previous week, delivery, 251/4c; September, 241/4c; October, and 6,244,083 lbs. the corresponding week 25c, and May at 28%c per bu. The New York market yesterday was moderately active yesterday, with values slightly lower on mixed but unchanged on at 46s. 0d. per cwt., the same figures quoted white. Prices below are on new oats, old last week. are firm at last week's figures. Quotations in that market are as follows: No. 2 white, 39@40c; No. 3 white, 36@37c; No. 2 mixed, 33@33%c. In futures No. 2 mixed for August delivery sold at 33@33%c, September at 29%@30%c, and October at 30%@

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

30%c. Western sold at 35@42c for white,

and 32@@40c for mixed.

BUTTEE.

The market is improving somewhat, though in a slow way, and while quotations are apparently unchanged outside figures are realized for lots which would not have brought over 15@16c ten days ago. Some sales of fancy dairy have been m de at 18c, and if there were more to be had it would bring that price readily. For choice dairy the outside figure is 17c, with 15@16c the outter is nearly unsalable, as consumers prefer substitutes at the same figures. Creamery is steady at 19@21c, the latter for choice goods. At Chicago the market is steady at about the range noted a week ago. The finer grades are in demand, and move quickly, while ordinary and low grade stock is slow and dragging. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: Fancy Elgin creameries, 191/2@ 20c per lb.; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do, 171/2@181/2c; fair to good do, 14@161/2c; fancy dairies, 151/2@161/2c; common to fair do, 121/@141/e; packing stock, 91/2@10c. At New York butter has done fairly well the past week, and fancy grades show an advance. Good table butter also seems to be doing well, but below that there is a poor market. The improvement has been confined to the best grades, and with a light export demand it is doubtfulgif any further improvement can be looked for

	tions in that market yesterday w	ere	as fol-
	lows:		
1	EASTERN STOCK.		
	Creamery, State, pails, fancy. Creamery, State, tubs, fancy. Creamery, prime. Creamery, good. Creamery, fair. State dairy, tubs, fancy. State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, Welsh, prime. State dairy, Welsh, fair to good.	173 13 19 173 15	@14 @20 %@18 @16% @17%
	WESTERN STOCK.		
	Western Creamery, fancy Western imitation creamery, choice. Western do, good to prime		@201/4 @151/4 @141/4
	Western dairy, fine Western dairy, good. Western dairy, ordinary Western factory, June firkins, extra	11	@141/4 @131/4 @12
	Western factory, June firkins, firsts Western factory, June tubs, extra		@14 @131/4
	fi'sts Western factory. June tubs, firsts Western factory, fresh firkins, extra	123	@13¼ 4@13
	firsts Western factory, fresh firkins, firsts Western factory, fresh tubs, extra	13 12	@1314 @1214
	Western factory, fresh tubs, first Western fac ory, seconds Western dairy and factory thirds	125 11 10	@18 @12 @11% @10%
1	CHEESE.		

The market has, as expected, declined during the week, and the outlook is far from being favorable. Reports from Utica, Little Falls, New York and Montreal all show accumulations of stock, with buyers holding off for a lower range in values. Referring to

the situation the Utica Herald savs: "Last week the Herald suggested that it would be good policy to lower the price on summer stock, and by thus aiding to move t we could help to ward making a market for the later cheese. Such a movement in prices has been commenced, but it can hard y stop where it is now. Receipts last week were very moderate for the time of year. and yet they did not help prices, nor they encourage foreign trade, since it is understood that nearly one-half of the exporte were direct consignments by the owners of With the large accumulations of the goods. stock, and with the heavy market abroad, is very doubtful, to say the least, if a decline of 1/4 c is going to be a great relief to Prices have got to recede to a point where these stocks can be disposed

The Montreal Gazette thus sums up the

situation there: "Although no actual decline can be juoted for the reason that holders naintained a comparatively firm attitude, it is evident that prices are sagging off, and the business done has been practically confined to underpriced goods. Necessiton ouyers would probably have to pay full prices for finest, but on the other hand sellers in the same position would find it difficult to exceed 8%c. Such in brief is the present condition of the market, which it nust be conceded is extremely unsatisfac tory. Judging from the action of exporters, the acknowledged heavy supplies, the character of the cable news, the continued

reakness in New York State and the de terioration of the quality of much of the stock, the outlook undoubtedly favors a yeak market, especially as there is none of the old time speculative vigor apparent. The New York State market to-day went Ac lower, with business dull, which de-pressing influence will, no doubt, exercise considerable effect here. Stocks in this city are estimated as high as 100,000 boxes, with an enormous supply held back in the country and the weather favorable for a big country and the

fall make." In this market quotations are 9@9%c ! Ohio is in small supply, and sales are re- to crops.

@10c for New York. From first hands | prices are 1/2c less. Skims are nominal at 5 @Sc, according to quality. At Chicago there is a fair home demand for choice creams for local trade, but experters are dogrades. Stocks are large. Quotations vesterday were as follows: Cheddars, 814@81/c per lb; do flats, 8@81/c; do poor to choice skims, 2@6c. At New York the market yesterday showed some improvement over the previous three or four days, and the tendency seemed to be towards a standier market. Onetations were unchanged, and range about the same as a week ago on the finest makes. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: State factory, full cream, colored State factory, full cream, white

um grades cream factory, medium... factory, full skims. hio flats, ordinary. The receipts of cheese in New York for the week ending August 16 were 74,152 boxes, against 79,776 the previous week, oats were firm, and closed with a slight and 78,684 boxes the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from all Atlantic advance. The market was more active than

> in 1887. The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted dull for American white and colored

> > WOOL.

The eastern markets continue to show a good amount of activity and increasing strength in values. The advance from the holders are firmer at the advance than they were when the lowest range was reached. In fact the future is brightening, as there is a general belief that the American people will never consent to have an industry as widely spread and as beneficent as sheep husbandry legislated out of existence at the whim of politicians. Whether this belief is rightfully grounded or not there is no disputing the fact that it is gaining ground among those interested-wool-growers, dealers and manufacturers.

The last reports from Boston are very favorable, and indicate a large increase in business and a slight rise in prices. The Boston Commercial Bulletin in its last issue, puts the sales of last week at 9,122,000 pounds, of which 8,418,000 pounds were domestic and 704,000 pounds were foreign These sales are the largest ever recorded, and as they have been accompanied by an advance in some lines and a generally stronger feeling, the market has been i most peculiarly interesting one. The Bul etin says of the market:

"The figures of the amount of wool sold do not fairly represent the actual transactions this week, and if the figures could be scaled down to the point of actual, bona fide sales to manufacturers this week the amount of sales would be much less. In other words, sales have been reported this week as well as in this week, and this lumping of two or three weeks' business has naturally swelled the amount recorded this week Again, we have reason to believe that some dealers who had previously sold out largely of their wools have been trying to cover since the advance began, and have bought of other dealers, and some of these sales are Even allowing for all this however, the present week has been one of the greatest activity, and cannot fail to be a memorable one in the trade. This is the third week of activity, and the volume of trade may be the total of sales, which for three weeks foots up 19,381,-000 pounds. This is a stupendous aggregate for three weeks' business. There is no question that manuacturers who have received good orders for light weights, though at lower prices than ast year, have been free buyers. This has been natural, as they had previously held out of the market and were pretty bare of stock, but now finding a good market for goods opening, the fear of tariff changes to great degree dissipated, and the prices of wool low, they have bought very free!v The result is that dealers who were ver free sellers earlier in the season now find the market solidly in their favor. Prices have naturally advanced on the grades of wool in demand, though the advance has not been general. A reasonable advance in prices from the figures noted early in the on is justifiable, but the market does not seem to be in any condition for a boom. even though the clip in the aggregate is 10 or 15 per cent short, and an extra advance

will be followed by a reaction." In the reported sales the past week Michigan X reached 27c in a number of instances, and some choice lots brought 28c. This would indicate an advance of fully 2c from the prices of six weeks ago, and brings values up to a point where buyers in the interior will be able to avoid losses on their ourchases, and in some instances to make ome money. Fine fleeces were in best denand, and fine combing and delaine are has been determined on, as worsted wools, such as those from the Down breeds, have advance. Texas and Territory wools have been active, as have also Australian wools.

The New York market has not shown so much activity as that of Boston, but there is a much stronger feeling apparent there. Stocks are light in both New York and Philadelphia, while in Boston they are below the average. It is apparent that much of the clip is yet in growers' hands or that it is much shorter than any estimate yet given would show. In neither of those markets have purchases been as free or the advance in values so great as in Boston. Dealers in those markets appear to be more conservative than present circumstances

would seem to make necessary. A telegraphic report of the Boston market yesterday shows continued strength and activity, with fine wools most sought after. The report says:

"There has been a good demand for wool this week, although not as great as the pre-vious one. The sales include 6,425,000 lbs. of domestic fleece and 175,000 lbs. of for-eign, making the week's sales foot up 6,600,000 lbs. This is about 2,000,000 lbs. ess than that of last week. Among the larger sales are 512,000 lbs. of Ohio and ennsylvania at 271/4@32c; 45,000 lbs. of bio No. 1 at 32@33c; 290,000 lbs. Michigan X at 26@28c; 565,000 Texas 15@20c; 235,000 lbs. Oregon at @16c: 450,000 lbs. of California at @20c; and 266,900 lbs. Territory at 12 @25c. A fair demand is noted for XX Ohio at 30c for ordinary and 31c for choice.

per lb. for choice full cream State, and 91/4 ported at 30c but the price of average wools is steady at 28: Michigan X has moved freely under 27c. Nothing at all desirable can be obtained, and a large proportion of the wool on the market is held at 28c. No. 1 combing and clothing wools are in good | stock: quest and steady at quotations. are taken well at 29c for good Michigan, while desirable Ohio selections command 32c un washed combing and clothing wools have sold quite freely. Fine and fine medium territory wools received the greatest amount of attention and are the most active on the ist. Fine A super and extra pulled wools have met with a brisk demand, and some selections of eastern pulled have brought 10 to 2c a round more than they were offered at three weeks ago, and holders of fine wools lave more confidence in the markets. Western extras are still low and some are offered on a basis of 50c clean. grades of California pulled sell at 30@32c. Australian wool is in good demand. All grades clothing wool has sold on a basis of 0@72c clean, while fine combing and cross

breeds are unchanged.

The following is a record of prices made up from actual sales in the eastern markets: Ohio XX and above, 291/@31c; Ohio XX. 28@29c; Ohio X, 27@28c; Ohio No. 1, 32@ gan delaine, 27@30c; Ohio unwashed and with only small returns to the producer. unmerchantable, 19@22c; Michigan do., 18 @21c; No. 1 Ohio combing, washed. 34@35c; do Michigan, 82@33c; Kentucky ports for the same week were 4 408 624 lbs... 14-blood combing, 25@26c: Missouri and Illinois %-blood combing, 25@26c; do 1/4blood combing, 24@25c; Texas fine, 12 months, 17@19c; do 6 to 8 months, 15@17c; of discarding the Hale. do medium, 12 months, 20@23c; do 8 to 8 months, 18@20c; do fall fine, 14@16c; do and burn all the early kinds enumerated Georgia, 241/2@25c; California northern spring free, 18@21c; Middle Co. spring, 15 in the market, and 3rd, the receipts have @17c: Southern spring, 11@15c; California burry and defective, 10@11c; Australia combing, 39@41c; do average, 33@38; do lowest points reached is fully 1@1%c, and Cape, 25@27c; English 1/4 to 3/4 blocd.

"TRUSTS."

"A trust is a travesty on commerce, an insult to manhood, and a menace to freedom. In fact, the real philosopher can find no moral distinction between commercial extortion and highway robbery. Something must be done to make these invisible creatures called corporations, criminally as well as civilly responsible—Texas Farm and Ranch "Trusts" are the natural outcome of

legislating against them laws will have to be very guarded or injustice may be done to individuals not deserving it. First, let see what "trusts" are and who compose them. The first "trust" which attained prominence in the United States was in tended to promote the interests of laboring men and protect them from the injustice of employers. These were called trades unions. Their object was to form a "trust" in all classes of skilled labor, compel all employers to pay a higher rate for it than had been done, and also drive every workman into joining them by striking against the employment of those who were not members of these organizations. These were not known under the opprobrious title of "trusts," but to all intents and purposes they combined which have been made the last two weeks just the same peculiarities, and adopted the same tactics in dealing with those who opposed them. With many things against them they did much good to the interests of labor. So long as they are managed by men of wisdom and with broad views such "trusts" or unions are a safeguard against the attacks of unscrupulous and a means of relief against oppression which the individual man could not withstand with any hope of success. But while beneficent in this respect these unions can be made the means of the most merciless oppression. Let a man who does not wish to become a partner in their "trust" or union be discovered, and he is at once hunted like a wild animal. First he is stigmatized as a scab." Then his employer is notified that he must be discharged at once or all strike" work. The employer sees no reason why he should be at the loss of a fight with his men and at once accedes to their request. The man is discharged. But now his troubles only begin. He leaves his home to seek employment in another city. But there he finds the postoffice has informed the "unions" that he is a "scab," and though he was starving on the street, and in every way a respectable, honest citizen, the workman who should assist him would be liable to be punished for doing so. He may travel from place to place, seek employment at other kinds of labor, but the "unions" have placed the mark of Cain on his brow, and he fails to find a place where he can sell his labor. He is thus kept out of the markets with his labor, and the employer who would give him work openly or clandestinely, to keep him from starvation, would be punish ed when discovered by having his establishment and its products "boycotted." This was the earliest form of the "trust,

and reached its apotheosis when the Knights very firm. From the demand for fine fleeces of Labor were organized to control the ent looks as if a change in the style of goods | tire labor of the country, and through them its industrial and commercial interests. Now comes the sugar trust, the whisky not been in active request or shared in the trust, the oil combination, the dressed beef combination, the coal trust, and others, which are all intended to kill out competition and secure higher prices for their pro ducts.

Such combinations, it seems to us, are o the same nature as conspiracies, for they conspire to injure the business of those who will not join them, and to compel the public to pay high prices for actual necessities The organization of labor has brought about the organization of capital, and the results are a menace to the material interests of the country. Combinations are formed to fight combinations. Antagonisms are forth in open rebellion against law and order.

So far as labor "trusts" or "unions are concerned the statements made are not mere fanciful ideas. They are plain facts with which we have been acquainted for thirty years. The organizations are gradually becoming more oppressive as they become stronger. And when "trusts" are talked of, and the "union" man denounces them in unmeasured terms, let him see if he himself is free from the worst features of these public conspiracies. We have always found that the most unrelenting enemy of the working man was the working man himself.

Frost reported in some portions of Calhour County on the 23rd, but no damage was done

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

Delaines | SEPT. 13 & 14-Shorthorn, Holstein-Friesland ersey cattle and Merino and Shropshire—at State Fair, Jackson, J. A. Mann,

Auctioneer.

OCT. 17—Shorthorn cattle, at Wixom, Oakland
Co., by Messrs. W. C. Wixom and W. T. Johnson, J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. CT. 18—shorthorn cattle, at Albion, Calhoun Co., by Messra. Peckham & Son, J. A. Mann. Auctioneer.

Parties who contemplate sales in this State during the fall .nonths should claim dates at once, and notify us, so that no conflict in dates will occur.

A FEW NOTES ON HORTICUL-TURE AT SOUTH HAVEN.

For the Michigan Farmer.

The apple crop, which promised in the early part of the summer to be nearly medium, is now almost a total failure, and the same may be said of crab apples. Peaches 33c; Michigan X, 27@28c; Michigan No. as a crop of all varieties were never so abun-1, 31@32c; Ohlo delaine, 31@32c; Michi- dant. The earlier varieties are marketed,

At a large meeting of the leading frui growers of South Haven and Casco, held on last Saturday, at the residence of Hon. and Indiana %-blood combing, 26@27c; do C. J. Monroe, it was decided to advise nurserymen, not to propagate any more of such peaches as Amsden, Alexander, Louise, Beatrice and Rivers, and some were in favor

Several orchardists intend to root out medium, 15@16c; do heavy, 3@5c less; above. The reasons given are: 1st, they all are of poor quality; 2nd, they cause a glut no margin for the grower.

Pears of some varieties are a fair crop but on the whole there will be no glut of this do cross-bred, 36@40c; do clothing, 30@35c; fruit in the market, if we may judge of other parts of the county by what we see here, The Bartlett is the only variety except the Clapp and Louise Bonne bearing a large crop this season. Grapes are a large crop and prices will rule low.

Wheat yields better than was anticipated early in the season. Oats were never better. Hay is a fair crop, and potatoes are excellent.

I intend to go and compete for some of the premiums offered by our friend Mr.

JOSEPH LANNIN. SOUTH HAVEN, Aug. 21st, 1888.

Watkins, at the State Fair.

sharp and unprofitable competition, and in For years it has been a standing joke to ompare a brave but foolish man to the bull which attempted to butt the locomotive off the track. There was a tradition that such had existed in the "sweet long ago," but many thought it apocryphal. Time, however, has vindicated the truth of the story, for we now have an authentic report of such an attempt by a modern bull, and, as it is an axiom with breeders that "like produces like." the tradition must of necessity have been founded upon facts. Had the traditional bull not existed how could his modern representative been produced? But here is the story, as related by a special telegram from St. Johns, New Brunswick, under date of Thursday last: A huge bull strayed on the Grand Southern railway (Russell Sage's road) yesterday, and seeing an engine with a picnic train approaching concluded he would try what kind of metal Russell's locomotive was made of. With lowered head and tail switching from side to side he charged upon the iron horse. There was a liberton making \$75,000 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$700 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$700 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$700 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$700 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$700 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men, one combination making \$100 have been taken out of the city by such men bellow, a cloud of dust and a hissing of steam for a minute or two, and then all was still. When the smoke of the conflict cleared away it was found that the locomotive had been thrown off the track and was lying in a ditch. Alongside the engine was the body of the brave bull, his horns locked in the bars of the cowcatcher. None of the excursionists were injured.

THE entries in the several departments of the State Fair, especially of live stock, are unusually large up to the present time. We see Senator Palmer will send a fine lot of Percherons, and from the far off Saginaws Judge Marston will send forth a good representation of his fine herd of Jerseys, and it will take good ones to get away with them. Everything appears favorable for a State Fair worthy of the name, and with good weather we look for one of the most successful ever held in the State. Fruit-growers from the western shore are going to be large exhibitors, and in this department of the Fair there will be a great show.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS .- The Chicago & Frand Trunk, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee and the Toledo. Saginaw & Muskegon railways announce that harvest excursion tickets to principal points in the West. Southwest and Northwest, which are ocated one hundred miles beyond Missour river or St. Paul, will be on sale at all principal stations on their lines, at the low rate of one fare for the round trip. Dates for sale of tickets are Aug. 21st, Sept. 11th and 25th, Oct. 9th and 23rd, limited for return 30 days from date of issue. Persons in tending a trip to the west and return should at once communicate with the nearest agent of above companies.

VERMICIDAL DRESSING.-We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this new insect destroyer. It has been tested to some extent in our State and has proved very effective with the gardeners around Detroit. It has also been tried with success, the company claims, on the weevil. It is sown at the same time as the grain, and in the same manner as fertilizers. Five to ten pounds per acre are said to be sufficient, so that the expense of making a test as engendered which may at any time break to its efficacy is small, and if it has the virtue claimed for it, the investment will be

HALF RATE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.-On Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 23, the Wabash Western railway will sell ound trip tickets to points in Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Minesota and Montana at one single fare. Tickets will be good to return any time within 30 days. For further information call or address A. F. Wolfschlager, ticket agent, 167 Jefferson Ave.

THE potato crop in this State promises to be the largest ever grown. The short crop and high prices of last year have increased the acreage, and the cutlook is favorable for a good yield. Per contra, we note that the

crop is a failure in Great Britain and in many portions of the Continent, so that The following dates have been selected there ought to be a good demand at fair by Michigan breeders for sales of improved prices for the crop.

NEWS SUMMARY

Michigan.

Charlevoix will give a bonus of \$25,000 to the Detroit, Charlevoix & Escanaba railroad. The Detroit pension office will pay out about a million dollars in pensions on Sept.

Judge C. A. Stacy, well-known lawyer of Tecumseh, celebrated his golden wedding on the 21st.

Burt Foster, a twelve-year-old lad of Brookyn, was trampled to death by a horse in the stable this week.

C. Wakeman, of Tyrone, Livingston County,

A Saginaw man who recently made an as

signment, finds his assets come within 39 vering his liabilities

Prof. Elisha Jones, of the University, who lied in Denver on the 17th, was buried at

Ann Arber on the 2 th. The Michigan battlefield monuments as

dettysburg are to be dedicated in October, on day to be named later. The fish commission is at work at Torch Lake, Antrim County, which has been stock-

Hen fruit is a good crop in Ingham County. Williamston dealer bought 12,500 dozen

eggs in seven days, paying \$1,750 for them. The Adrian Times says Mr. Stewart, of Tecumseh, owner of a celery farm of 90 acres, ceared nine thousand dollars off it last year.

Tw) wooden vessels, to cost \$75,000 each, will be built at Port Huron this winter, to be placed on the Grand Haven & Milwaukee

At Portland, a new implement hall has seen erected, 30x100 feet, to be used as a show-room for displaying carriages at the coming fair.

The Holly Advertiser thinks that though the peach crop promises to be an unusually large one, the speech crop this fall will be much larger. Right you are.

The new grain elevator at Port Huron is said to be one of the best and strongest in the State. It will hold 455,000 bushels of grain, and is the fifth elevator in the city.

A Leslie man is going to compete for the £25,000 offered by the English government to the person who will invent something which will destroy the rabbits of Australia. About eight thousand people attended the

olicnic of the farmers of Ingham and Jackson Counties at Pleasant Lake. J. J. Woodman, of Paw Paw, was the orator of the day. George Ashley, son of a well-to-do farmer near Greenville, was arrested this week, charged with uttering forged checks. He

had issued six checks, amounting to \$213. C. D. West, of Madison, Lenswee County, will move his creamery outfit to the Lenawee County fair, and show the whole process of making fine farm dairy butter to the visitors. H. C. Kudner, editor of the Lapeer Demo-

crat, was marred to Miss Lena Cutting on the 21st. One by one the bachelors go over to the majority; it is "klamet;" they can't help Celery culture was only com nenced in the ricinity of Jackson about three years ago.

but at present there are over 125 acres under cultivation. S. Heyser has the largest area, 8 acres. Pontiac Bill Poster: We have been handed specimen of Hungarian grass that is a priority. Upon one stalk are about 100 eads, forming one large head over ten

inches in length. The Kimble Engine Company, with capita of \$75,000, has been formed at Kalamazoo to engage in the manufacture of Kimble engines, boilers, pumpa, &c. A tuilding has been bought and another will be erected.

The Farmers' Association of Oak.and Washtenaw and Livingston Counties held their annual picnic on the 18th, at Whitmore Lake, ten thousand people being in attend-ance. A delightful time is reported. Ishpeming will now de nand a license from

The usual August picnic of the Farmers Association of Lenawee and Hillsdale Coun-ies was held at Devil's Lake on the 23rd, with wenty thousand people present. Mrs. Perry Mayo, of Battle Creek, made the principa address.

C. E. Wakeman, of Tyrone, Livingston Co., will build a silo this fall, and is growing a field of ensilage corn which is already ten eet high and no ears. He calculates to cur three tons of millet to the acre from the land devoted to that crop. There is only one toothpick factory in Michigan, and that is located at Harbor Springs. They are manufactured at the rate of 7,500,000 per day of ten hours, and sold at

the rate of \$1.90 per case of 100 boxes cor taining 150,000, or about 300 for a cent. Flint Globe: A singular accident is reported to Wm. Proper, residing a mile west of Gaines Station. He was doing something about a heifer on the premises, when the animal suddemly threw up her head, one horn striking Mr. Proper on the left side of

he neck and producing paralysis of the right side and body. The last rail on the Toledo, Saginaw & Mackinac railroad is in place and East Saginaw and Durand are united by a continuous e of steel. The road is 40 miles long, with 15 miles of spurs and sidings. Ballasting will be completed Sept. 15. The most remarkable thing about the construction of this road is that not a dollar has been borrowed nor a bond issued for its construction, and the cor-poration is free from debt.

In Michigan, in 1884, there were 2,434,967 sheep, the largest number ever reported. In 1888, 1,975,562 are credited to the Stage. The wool clip this year is estimated at 11,585,047 105., 229,600 lbs. less than last year. Although the number of sheep has largely decreased, the average clip per head has increased, owing to the better grade of sheep and the number of thoroughbred animals. Fifty per cent of Michigan farmers keep sheep.

During the soldiers' reunion at Allegan, ome of the members of Camp 10 S. O. V Kalamazoe, were in a tent loading cartridges, when some one passing dropped a cigar stub which ignited some powder that had been accidentally spilled. Five of the lads were lown from the tent and terribly injured, and L. F. Weed so badly that he died in a few will have cause to remember their escape by the scars they will carry.

Rt. Rev. S. S. Harris, Bishop of Eastern Michigan, died at London, Egg., on the 21st, whether he had gone to attend a session of the Pan-Angelican Synod. He was about to start on a tour through Europe and the Holy Land, but suffered a parslytic stroke from which he never recovered. He had been before Michigan with his part of the par bishop of Michigan not quite nine years, be ing consecrated Sept. 17, 1879. His death is greatly lamented, as he was a man of versatile talents, genial and generous.

Congress will give Mrs. Sheridan a pension of \$3,500 per year. The conscience fund in the National treas-

ary amounts to \$400,000. The fisheries treaty was rejected by the senate on the 21st, on a strictly party vote The treasury department at Washington

aid out ten million dollars on account of ons on the 21st. The value of the property destroyed by this week's storm in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia is estimated at one million

Oliver Dalrymple, the bonanza farmer of Dakota, has ventured his reputation as a prophet on the statement that wheat will be orth a dollar before long. Two hundred cases of lead poisoning at Newark, N. J., are attributed to the use of

eer drawn through lead pipes and soft drinks from bottles rinsed with shot. The temperature in the Northwest and in

the Lake region has been from three to five degrees lower than the previous average during the month of August.

STALL	AND D			-
of Society.	HELD AT	DATE.	SECRETARY.	Post-offici
Ag'l Society Ag'l Society Ag'l Society Ag'l Society	Lansing Ypsilanti Flint Gr nd Rapids Montgomery Macon Indianapolis Olney Des Moines Topeka Lexington Helena Lincolu Elmira	Sept. 18 to 21. Sept. 17 to 21. Sept. 17 to 21. Oct. 17 to 21. Oct. 14 to 19. Sept. 17 to 22. Sept. 18 to 20. Aug. 31 to Sept. 7. Sept. 17 to 22. Aug. 28 to Sept. 1. Aug. 20 to 25. Sept. 7 to 14. Sept. 7 to 24.	Frank Joslyn. Geo F Lewis. James Cox. H C Davidson. E C Grier. Alex Heron. Chas F Mills. John R shaffer E G Moon. Thos. L Martin Francis Pope. Robt W Furnas. J S Woodward	Ypsilanti. saginawCii Gr ndRapic Montgomer Macon. Indianapol Springfield Fairfield. Topeka. Lexington Helena. Brownville Albany.
state Society. State Society ir and Exposition Society.	Philadelphia Columbia Dallas Richmond	Sept. to Nov.13 to 16 Oct. 11 to Nov. 31. Oct to	T W Holloway Sydney Smith. A R Venable, jr	Pomaria, Dallas, Richmond.
e Society	Milwaukee	Sept. 17 to 20	T L Newton	Madison.

Jonath'n Davis Hamilton. W H Leas..... Waterloo. Chas G Towle M ishawaka

Foreign.

King Otto, of Bavaria, is reported to be dy

ng. His fits of insanity have been more requent and violent of late. Dr. Galamera, of Odessa, has discovered

cholera vaccine, and reported the fact to the Academy of Science at Paris.

Four white men and 545 natives, under

mmand of Major Bartellot, left Yambunga orly in June with supplies for Stanley.

Despite the predictions of those who declared General Boulanger's career was over the has been re-elected to the French Chamber

It is said the action of Germany, in assum

ing administration of the Zanzibar coast, has greatly irritated the people. A detachment from a German guuboat cut down a flag-staff and removed the Sultan's flag.

NEW ADVERTISEMENIS

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS,

MONEOE NURSERY, MONEOE, MICH.

A GREAT SALE!

Shorthorn Cattle and Shrop-

shire Sheep.

The tribes represented are the far-fame Red Rose, Oxford, Duchess, Wild Eyengton, Waterloo and other families, cats of which will be rent to all applicants, day after the cattle, sale will be sold over ad of grand imported and home-bre

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

year. Descriptive lists will be found in the sale catalogue.
All persons desiring either choice cattle or choice sheep are invited to send for catalogue and attend the sale.

Parties from a distance can have the advantage of excursion rates to Columbus, O., (25 miles away) on account of Ohio's great Centennial Exhibition there (Sept. 4 to Oct. 19).

No sale of greater importance, it is believed, has occurred in Ohio for many years.

Kill the Weevil!

Vermicidal Dressing

Drill it in with your wheat and the weevil will never trouble you. Five to ten pounds to the acre is all that is required to insure your crossgains: insects. Try it once and be convinced. Put up in five pound packages, price, 81.00. A literal discount is made on quantities. of 100 pounds or more. For full particulars a dress

Hampshire Down Ewes.

Pure Velvet Chaff Wheat,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

ST. CLAIR, MICH.

acluding bags.

YERMICIDAL DRESSING CO.,

DETROIT, MICH.

C. E. WAKEMAN,

C. R. FREEMAN.

PONTIAC, MICH.

PONTIAC, MICE

TATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

MICHIGAN COUNTY FAIRS.

ngston, On Sept. 24 to 28. terloo, I'd Sept. 24 to 28. th Bend. Sept. 10 to 14.

Ag'l Society	Armada	Oct to	*************	Armada.
at Society	Rochester	Oct. 2 to 5	Theo Dahlman	Rochester.
Telon Market Fair	Bancreft	Oct to		Bancroft.
- Market Fair	Brighten	Oct. 2 to 5	G J Balteke	Brighton.
Felt Association	Hubbardston	Sept. 18 to 20	N M Campbell	Hubbardst'n
rair Association	Chelsea	Sept to		Chelsea.
at Union Fair.	Dowagiac	Sept to	Carl Gerding	Dowagiae.
aprils Union Society	EatonRapids	Oct. 2 to 4	H S Maynard	Eat'n Rapids
ent Driving Park Ass'n		Oct. 9 to 12		Romeo.
"nion Society		Oct. 2 to 4	W Blackmore.	Fenton.
District Society	Hadley	Oct. 2 to 4	M L Parmerlee	Hadley.
strict Fair Association			K R Smith	
Tolon Society	Milford	Oct. 9 to 11		Milford.
Mich. Society	Greenville	Oct. 2 to 5		Greenville.
& Wayne Society		Sept to		Farmington.
h Fair Association		Sept. 24 to 27		Plymouth.
are Fair Association			H Gramkie	
dee Union Fair Society				Stockbridge.
r I Society	Litchfield			Litchfield.
lie Ag'l Society		Sept. 18 to 21	G L Adams	
County.		Oct to	Harry Harry Harry	Allegan.
County.			J D W Fisk	
County		Sept. 27 to 30		Niles.
County			J R Cummings	
County			Merrett Frink	
CHILLY			Geo R Perry	
County		Sept. 25 to 28	OF Jackson	
Consty		Oct. 2 to 5	F M Holloway.	Hillsdale.
County.		Oct. 10 to 12	L II Ives	
soo County		Oct to	E L Mills	Kalamazoo.
e County		Sept. 25 to 28	F G Bullock	
County		Sept. 24 to 27	M P Anderson	
County		Sept. 4 to 6	John N Brodie	
e County		Sept. 18 to 20 Sept. 19 to 21	W A Dowler	Mr Clomons
County				Monroe.
County		Sept to Sept. 25 to 28	H A Wyokoff	
	Hort	Sept. 11 to 14	C A Gurner	Hart.
County	Hart	Oct to	CA Guiney	Owosso.
see County	Conterville	Sent to		Centerville.
		Sept to Sept. 26 to 28	R S Weaver	Watrousvill.
County	Ann Arbor	Sept. 25 to 28	Gen H Pond	Ann Arbor.
THE COURTS	ann Arbor.,	Sent. 40 to 29	GEG IL LOUG.	CHILL STIDUL.

in Maryland struck and dem ack & Krebs' canning factory at Stilled and some pine persons were killed, and three dangerously hurt.

r Morris, of Barton, Wincheste N. Y., grandson of the Governeus who signed the Declaration of Indedied this week. eighty-five years ck public schools are worth from \$200,090 in tuelr own right. You your last dollar they didn't get it

fever is reported to be dying out at ville, Fla. Other reports allege the is are suppressed, and the disease is swhen the panic began. It has not demic at any time.

eved that the investigation of the A. Gardner, ex-chief inspector of it Seattle, W. T., accused of smugwill implicate several others ne government service. en, the famous fish culturist, whose ed to the artificial propagation evoted to the artificial propagation ided at Rochester, N. Y., this week. atcheries were the first in the coursere instituted in 1864 at Caledonia. bly knew more about fish culture

twithstanding the towns along the severely from the cessation of innd there is no sickness on the de. Juan Dolores, who tried to arantice by swimning the river, Mexican soldiers.

dealer in the New York Produce t, dealer in the New York Produce failed last week. He is short ishels of wheat, and his losses are tout three times the value of his But his brother dealers helped him he can pay his debts in full, and did not demora ize the market. damage was done to the Louisiana t from Baton Rouge to the Gulf by storm on the 20th. The wind blew of 60 miles an hour, and 7 86-100 frain fell in 12 hours. New Orleans tally inundated during the continuthe rain: and 50 coal boats, worth the continuence, were sunk.

apture of a quantity of smuggled t Fort Wayne, Ind., brought to light a men engaged in smuggling this drug, re millions invested in it. One of the e millions invested in it. One of the d in his possession. The prisoner e and refused to say a word which cate himself or his accomplices. sater, president of the Pawtucket, on manufacturing corporation and woolen and cambric mills at Web-.. is dead. The history of the man otton in the United States began father, who built a factory of 75 in 1793. The business has grown to extent that two thousand persons are

ghter, of Terra Haute, Ind., have ed up on charge of attempting to revenues by defacing money. r revenues by detacing money, ed one and two dollar bills and er cut from the stamp on cigar the figures, making them appear 320 bills. They confessed, and maity is 15 years at hard labor

'Bald Knobbers' who have terrifled s for several years, was shot and killed at Ozark by Wm. Mills, an Knobber. Both drew revolvers and same time, but Mills was unhurt. ras king among the rough popula-e hills, and it is thought his death enged. He was a fine specimen of maineer, being six feet two inches and weighing 200 pounds. There is tat his death among law-abiding

he Whiting paper mill at Neenah, out the are department, and progress of the configration the heating room fell upon the iron d with steam and rags, and the head astream from the hose upon losion instantly followed, and ten er and machinery shot out of the riking the heads of the spectators Fourteen persons were killed, eriously injured. Seven of the re killed leave wives and large children in destitute circum

Thingvalla crashed into the ading 140 souls into eternity, was on the Pacific, in San Francisco e 22nd, when the Oceanic ran into Chester, cutting her in two, so the k within five minutes. Fortunate of the pasangers of the Chester. the passengers of the Chester, and employed the momentary For sale at reasonable prices, a few well bred Hampshire Down Ewes. For particulars address employed the momentary of the two vessels in getting aboard and. The Oceanic's boats were incovered, and all who came to the surfer the Chester sank were rescued. For the cabin passengers, ten of whom Owned: 23 steerage passengers, only whom can be accounted for. A heavy walled and signals were misunder.

vailed and signals were misunder rg, Brownsville, and other western ania towns, experienced a continu-frain for 26 hours the first of this residents on low lands or on the treams. Bridges have been car-and railroads washed out. At K. W. Va., the storm rivaled in fury lily 19th, which was so destructive, rebuilt bridges were again swept the torrents of water that swept or the torrents of water that swept from the mountains. A thousand peore viewing the floods from a substance viewing the floods from a substance bridge over Wheeling Creek, at ling, when a warning of danger was and the crowd had barely cleared the when it went down stream. No lives, as known, have been lost.

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We guarantee this package to contain nothing but strictly pure Old Process White Lead and Oxide of Zinc, ground in pure Linseed Oil and dryers. Shades tinted with the most

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ESPECIALLY RESERVED FOR THE SPRING TRADE. I have f und each year that a number of my customers cannot conveniently buy until late i Lions, old enough for service, which will be placed on sale April 2d; it being my determine to so control my importations that I can offer purchasers a first class horse any day in the All Animals Sold Guaranteed Breeders on trial satisfactory to purchaser!

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COMBINATION" FEED GRINDING MILL. Has Self-Feed for Ear Corn.

N. P. BOWSHER, South Bend, Ind. a18-3t-eow 10t

TESTED SEED WHEAT At Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 3 & 4, 1888. Messrs. C. Hills & Son, Crystal Spring Farm, to make an announcement that will be trust, of special interest to their many ads, and of general interest to intelligent ters and the lovers of Shorthorn cattle and

Both are quite hardy. Prices at depot or express ffice, Lafayette No order for less than one bushel received All Orders Cash. Give plain and explici shipping instructions. Address

a11-3t LAFAYETTE, IND

Southdown Rams.

SUPT. PURDUE FARM.

riends, and of general interest to intelligent armers and the lovers of Shorthorn cattle and shropshire sheep throughout the middle west. For thirty-four years, with enthusiasm and oleasure, the senior member of the firm has given to the management of the herd of Shorthorns his most careful attention. Of late years he has had in their care the co-operation of his son. They are gratified to think that their efforts have materially helped in the improvement and dissemination of this most noble race of cattle, for representatives of the herd have been scattered throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

Cincreasing cares on tre part of the junior member, and the appropriateness of diminished cares for the senior member of the firm, which advancing years have brought to him, have determined them to disperse the herd at a time when its superior excellence is a matter of special pride to themselves, and must be to those who purchase a matter of special profit and satisfaction. Accordingly, the entire herd will be sold without reserve to the highest bidlers. The tribes represented are the far-famed leaves, and Rose Oxford, Duckess, Wild Eyes. I have several yearling rams from recorded reasonable prices. Ap-R. W. HEMPHILL, Ypsilanti, Mich 818-tf

DROFITABLE TO GROW is the PYLE'S RED WINTER APPLE a large, red, showy apple; good keeper, and abundant bearer. Price, first-class trees, 75 cents, second class 50 cents, each. Write to GEORGE ACHELIS, West Chester, Pa.

a18-8t

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Guano, &c., &c.

very bag sold under guaranted analysis.

Then you are buying Fertilizer see that they are ne of the above brands and made by the Farrans' Berenizera Co. Use no other. Do not be evived by the representations other agents asy make to you, and remember that Farmers' uperphosphate and sterling Guano will give ou toe most desirable results, giving a go digo ous growth, early maturity and large yield lood agents wanted in eve y town. If no agent ear you write direct to us for all information.

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Highly bred Scotch Collie Shepherd Puppies atisfaction guaranteed. Address E. A. ROGERS,

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ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER. Dropped Dec. 14, 1886, Nov. 22, 1887, and Jan. 21, 1885. All large, strong and vigorous. Solid colors and from the best of butter stock on both sides. Guaranteed to suit and ple:se. For particulars address

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PURE SALT.

DID YOU EVER THINK, That Pure Salt adds its fine flavor to all food pasoned with it. Its preserving and antiseptic malities keep meats, butter, cheese and other nod products better, longer and more perfectly man common salt.

han common salt. than common sait.

That Impure Salt is as dangerous as impure water. It is jures the health, its effect on the kidneys being especially disastrous, causing stone in the bladder and other distressing diseases. The highest medical authorities most emphatically confirm this statement.

Diamond Crystal Salt is free from lime, magnesia and other impurities. Its playor is magnesia and other impurities. Its FLAVOR is delicious, its strength unrivaled, its PURITY unequalled. nnequalled.

It is especially refined for Best Table and
Dairy purposes. It is cheap enough for everybody. Askyour grocer for

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT. It costs but little more than ordinary dairy salt, and less than the best English, which is no

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Outer for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the eleventh day of August, in the year of the City of Detroit, on the eleventh day of August, in the year of the City of Detroit, on the eleventh day of August, in the year of the City of County of City of STATE OF MICHIGAN,

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

TATE OF MICHIGAN,

COUNTY OF WAYNE.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Wayne, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Detroit, on the eleventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight bundred and eighty-eight.

Present: Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Abram S. Kinney, Sr., deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Overton L. Kinney, praying that administration of Said estate may be granted to Anna L. Kinney; it is ordered that Tuesday, the eleventh day of September next, at ten o'clock in the foremon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said Probate Said day of hearing, in the Michigan Fakher, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DURFEE,

A true-copy:

HOMER A. FLINT Eggister.

A true-copy: Judge of Probate. HOMER A. FLINT, Register. al8-3t

DIRECTORY

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

A J. COOK, Owoseo, breeder of Shorthorn A. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. All stock recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for prices.

A ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm A breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ty answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-36

A. cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine Stockforsale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome A D. DeGARMO. Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. my15-6m*

A. J. LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, breeder of Shorthorn eattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Coirespondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton, Genesee county. je6-ly

P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families represented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale. RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan

A. Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established by years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Viid Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Correspondence solicited BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns of Young Mary and Young Phyllis families, with the Renick Rose of Sharon bull "Sharon Duke of Clark" at the head of herd. Young bulls and heifters for sale. Also registered Merino sheep. C. F. MOORE, St. Clair, breeder of Shorthorn

Crattle. Families represented: Barrington Kirklevington, Victoria Duchess, Oxford Vanquish and Tea Rose. Bulls in the herd: Lord Kirklevington of Eric 44182, Grand Duke of Airdrie 62933 and Barrington 78886. j16-1y G.LUCE & SON, Glicad, Branch Co., breed or sof Shorthorns. Families in the httd: pril Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and tromptly answered.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Yeung stock for sale. June3-iy

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Of see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jal7-ly* H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed-er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merino je27-1y*

JOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland
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Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc.,
with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon
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C. S. BINGE

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Sheep. 83 1y

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Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cat
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Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Manubrine Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven marce of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Sicck
for sale.

127-13

Galloways.

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Of the State of Michigan. President, R. 8.
Caruss, St. Johns., Vice President, L. B Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, R. G. Hart
Lapeer. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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Correspondence solicited.
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g, together with recent selections from some se best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasis sewhere 1231-323 S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeded of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

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Buy where you can buy best. I have the oldest established flock of recorded Shropshire Sheep in Michigan. More flocks trace to this than any other. Success the test of merit. Farm within five minutes walk of transfer station of G. R., L. & D., D., L. & N. and T., A. A. W. J. GARLOCK, Howell.



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UNION HERD pure bred Poland-Chi WHON HERD pure bred Poland-Chi'za Swine. Pigs for sale, sired by Tecumsch 2nd 6i55, winner of first prize and sweepstakes at Wisconsin State Fair, 1884, '85 and '86; also first in class and first on boar with five of his get, illinois State Fair, 1885: and Zach 4495. Stock recorded in Ohio Record. Special rates by express. HENRY M. MORSE, Union C ty, Mich.



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C. A. SEARING, Lyons Conia Co., breeder and by shipper of Chester White swine, Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited. Reduced rates by express

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., stock for sale. Correspondence promptly an-

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Small Yorkshires. M. HILBERT, Bath, Clinton Co., Mich., breeder of Small Yorkshire pigs of best known strains of blood. All breeding stock recorded. Stock for sale. my30-iy

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Breeders of pure bred Poiand China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as glit-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior let of young boars and sows, dark in color, and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

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FOR SALE.

Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address

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Todd Improved Chesters
have been crowned
King in the Show Ring Onthe farm with us may be seen a very fine flock of Shropshire sheep. For circular containing full particulars address S.H. TODD, Wakeman, O.

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Bennington. Shiawassee County. Mich. BERKSHIRE SWINE of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin.

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AMERICAN MERINOS. Sheep of approved breeding. Individual Merit specialty. Personal inspection invited. Cor respondence solicited.

All stock recorded and guaranteed as repreiei8-

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The following families represented in the here Cruickshank, Rose of Sharon,

Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Every animal guaranteed as represented. The prospects for Shorthorns are better to-day than at any time in the past five years. Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CUETIS & SONS.

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Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohic Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephons

Flat Creek Young Mary.

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IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED. CALL AND SEE THEM. PERCHERON & French Coach Horses. All imported stock, selected in France by one of the firm. Home-bred stock the progeny of selected sires and dams of the finest forms and most ap-proved breeding. We

Style, Action and Quality,

vill make it to your dvantage to deal vith us. Prices low with us. chasers. Stock guaranteed. Catalogue free by mail. SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich. ind terms to suit pur



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Barrington, Kirklevington, Victoria Duchess, and other nicely bred sorts. Good enough to head any herd. Prices and terms to suit the times. Address C. F. MOORE,

SEVERAL registered Jersey Heifers and Calves, also a few high grades, well bred, and for sale at reasonable prices. Also an Oxford Down Buck. A. BACON, 0021-26t Grand Rapids, Obio.

but come and see large fine horses with the best of action. They will cost you no more. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. JOHN W. AKIN, Sciple, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Poetry.

JUST LAZY.

I'm the laziest man, I reckon, that a mortal eve Got money?

Fer graspin' an' fer gripin' where the revenue i I'm what you'd call a lazy 'un-jes' built fer lyin

Contented? Mighty right' I am; when sprin winds whisper sweet,

In the meadows where the daisies make a carpe for your feet; Where the nestin' birds are chirpin'; where the

brook, in witchin' play, Goes laughin' on, a-pushin' all the lilies out hi

You'll find me almost any time, a-lying at m

With the lull-song o' the locust, and the drows; Above me an' aroun' me; I'm a poet in my way

'em any day!

"Jes' laziness," they tell me, and I reckon they But the world's so full o' beauty, an' you can'

see much at night But different folks has different minds; no When I'm talking to the lilies they're a-plowin

My field's a pastur fer the cows, an' though

never pays, creeturs graze !

The tinkle, tinkle o' the belis is such a pleasing But I'm a lazy chap, you know, jes' built fe

-F. L. Stanton, in Washington Critic



THE TIDE-LANDS.

Miss Vanderpool came down the steps of her lodging-house and stood looking about her with an expression of discontent on her high-bred face. It was not a very genteel lodging-house, and it was not in a very genteel quarter. The paint was off in patches and one of the faded green blinds hung on a single hinge. The steps were worn and the little front area was used as a depository for wood and coal. There were a pair of dirty faces at the basement windows, and outside of the door Sairy Ann, the Gorgon's eldest, watched her depart with undisguised curiosity. Possibly she knew that Miss Vanderpool's rent for her single room, third story in the rear, was a week overdue. She might have been stationed there as a spy by the Gorgon, her mother, to see that no recreant lodger contrived to slip off, bag and baggage, without a formal parting. She need not give herself any concern on Miss Vanderpool's account, that lady reflected. Her piano, the one article of value among her possessions, was too cumbrous to carry, and it was mortgaged up to its full value. Why was it that people never exhibited any conscience or honor about their music-teacher's bills as they did about their butcher's and washerwoman's Why was it that she, respected and ad mired as the rich Miss Vanderpool, could find no market for her accomplishments now that she must earn her daily bread? Why did every one take advantage of her and cheat her, down to the pawnbroker who had lately taken the last piece of jew elry saved from her financial wreck? Sh was faint and hungry, and a gnawing pain that was new to her reminded her that she had lived on bread and water for six weeks and that she had been on short rations for the last few days. If she had been a sol dier, now, she could have stood it right valorously, for there was martial 'lood in her vains. But to suffer it for no heroic reason, in nothing but the common way The thought humiliated her, and she put i

She was walking down the street, lined with low cottages, when she stopped before one of the poorest and nearest, where stunted lilac, just budding in the front yard. gave evidence of some little refinement or the part of the occupants. But it was not this that attracted Miss Vanderpool's attention. Floating from the deor-knob she be held a little piece of thin white crape, tied with narrow ribbon, the wan banner of sorrow. This was the cottage where the two little girls had looked out upon her, with laughing faces, every day as she passed by. Only yesterday they had flung her kisses from the window. Now one was gone. The shock bore down upon her with all the sense of a personal loss.

She pushed the gate open and went up the steps. A woman opened the door and led her to a darkened room. It was the custom of the neighborhood to give free admission to visitors at such a time. In a little white coffin lay the younger of the two children Beside it sat the father and mother, the woman sobbing quietly, the father with his arm about her, and in his lap the remaining child, who had cried herself to sleep in his

"I am so sorry," said Miss Vanderpool gently; "is there anything I can do?"

The moment she spoke she regretted it The mother uncovered her face and looked up piteously, then shrank from the strange

"Nothing, nothing," she moaned, "un less you could bring back my child."

'There, there, Emily," said the man patting her kindly; "don't take on so. It's hard on all of us. We've got to bear it to-

Miss Vanderpool's eyes were wet as she went silently out of the room and closed the door behind her. It had been a mistake, her coming. They had plainly resented the intrusion. If only she could have done something for them, could have given them some testimony of her sympathy. To lose a little life that was part of your very own must be hard, but doubly hard when poverty and want are attendant upon sorrow. The room had been so bare. There was not a flower about the coffin. Miss Vanderpool had been accustomed to see grief smothered in the costliest of offerings, and this little creature was going to her last rest without so much as a flower in her little hands—the tiny hand that had thrown kisses to her but yesterday.

She wished that she could get some flow ere for that dead baby. It was April, and

recovering from the shock of a severe eastern winter. She had no money to buy them from a florist. Up in the great house on the bluff that had been her home there was a conservatory, and in it there was a magnificent climbing rose that she had planted herself, years gone by, and nurtured into a vigorous growth. Out of all the riches she had lost at this moment she wished only for one of the large pointed buds, with its petals half unfolded, shut in a little bower of green leaves. But that was out of the question. Not even for this sacred purpose could she ask any favors from the people in the house on the hill.

A little later and there would be plenty of wild flowers outside the town. The violets always came first. Nay; it was already the last of April, and with the soft wind blowing and the clear sunshine of the past two weeks the violets must be already out. She quickened her steps at the thought. A little brook ran through the town and cut a narrow channel down the bluffs, on its way to the sea. Near the foot of the bluffs there was a narrow beach of land stretching between the hills and the tide-lands, and there beside the brook she had gathered early spring violets since childhood. If she walked quickly she could easily get there and back again before the night had closed

To reach the place she had to pass through the business portion of the town. Walking swiftly along, looking to neither right nor left, she was surprised to have some one accost her.

"Miss Vanderpool!" It was John Ashton, whom she had not seen since the day that she found her father's name dishonored and herself beggared and homeless. He had asked her to be his wife and she had refused. Was it because she had known him as a poor boy, born in the lowest walks of society, while the Vanderpools had inherited the wealth and high standing of many generations? Or was it because she elected to bear her poverty and disgrace alone? She flushed now as she recognized him.

"One minute," he said. "Not now, I cannot wait," she insisted. and he stepped back without a word.

What could he wish to see her for? She

remembered what he had said that time. 'If you were rich and honored I should have been too proud to address you." She had resented the speech then. Recalling it now she could not help admitting that it did honor to John Ashton. She was thinking of John Ashton the boy, the little ragged fellow who used to do chores about her father's house, picking up an'education at the public schools, devoting himself to her service on holidays. John Ashton the man was a separate entity, and she had never trusted herself to analyze her impressions of him. He was liked and trusted by all men, and very probably admired by women. She knew his errand to this place. He was a celebrated engineer now, and had come to take charge of a great project for reclaiming the tide-lands. People called the enter prise "the march of improvement," but Miss Vanderpool hated the march of improvement and did not care for benefits to ommerce, but liked best the wide stretch of salt marshes with their rusty vegetation. their black pools and flitting fogs. She was coming to them now, for her path lay along their border, and soon she was beside them, and drew a long breath, inhaling the fresh ocean air with its briny smell. She looked out to sea, where a luminous glow along the horizon commemorated the going wn of the sun, and sullen clouds above presaged the gathering of the storm. She hoped with a feeling of pity new to her, that it might be clear for an hour or two on the morrow, that the burial of the little child might not be made drearier by clouded skies and a driving rain. Not far away on the marsh, surrounded by broad pools which reflected the distant glow in the sky, she saw the tall chimney of a steam derrick and a low, barge-like shape that seemed to be anchored in the mud. She did not give herself much time to speculate now. Night was fast falling, and a little ahead she saw the tiny broos she sought. But think a moment! Was it the right place? She hesitated for an instant in doubt and perplexity, then looked quickly about to determine her bearings by some familiar landmarks. There on the bluff were the square outlines of her old home, just visible against the sky, and there, off to the right, far be-

yond, were the harbor lights. Just a little

further on, then a sharp turn to the left, a

climb up the rocks to the little bench that

lay between the bluffs and shore, and she

should find flowers. She pressed hurriedly

on to gain the place before it should be

wholly dark. She knew a way up the

leaves! All worldly thoughts seemed to

fall away from her, the weight of disappointment and care was lifted from her beart, and she felt like an eager child, bent on her innocent quest. But what was this-the solid ground give ing way beneath her feet, every step taking her deeper and deeper into a bottomless ooze, her feet drawn down and held by leaden weights! This was not the way it used to be along the banks of the little streets. When he saw the lonely direction brook. In a moment the horror of the situation flashed upon her. Deceived by the still more resolutely, for he knew the chardim light or rendered careless by her wandering thoughts, she had strayed further ter than she. And who could tell whom from the town than she had supposed, and what she had mistaken for the little brook was really an estuary of the sea, bordered by treacherous bogs, a portion of the great waste of tide-land which the company were eeking to reclaim. Quick and sharp came other recollections. She remembered that children had been lost there when at play. a party of men provided with lanterns She remembered that every now and then some man or woman had mysteriously disappeared from sight and knowledge, and it ed at high tide, directly to the spot where a had been whispered about that they had been last seen walking along the border of out; to throw himself out upon the morass. the tide-lands. But these were people of bracing himself on the planks that they had the lower classes, about whom the Vander- brought, and finally, like the true knight pools had given themselves little concern. She remembered now-ah, how sharply?that she had read with a curling lip that portion of the young engineer's argument to the place she called her home. before the harbor commissioners, when he was pleading for permission to go on with his work, wherein he had advanced, as one had rendered. The more serious her peril,

terprise. And now she, Judith Vanderpool, the last of her name, was about to succumb to this unheroic destiny. It was better so. She would have chosen this very way of death, if she might. She had been tortured by one dread, over and over again, during these years of poverty and privation, and she gave a little hysterical laugh as she remembered it now. If she had broken down and died in the midst of her unsuccessful struggle she had not the where withal to buy her funeral shroud. Now no one would know, no one would care.

Oh, the terror of it! Not death. Many were there who would know her and greet her gladly; father, mother, brother, friends of her childhood-the only friends she had kept. But that last thought! To drop out and never be missed, to leave behind her not a human being who would care. Why should she grieve over it now? She had of her own will, separated herself from all human interests; she had never cared for human companionship or love. But, oh God! she did care. She knew it

now. Face to face with this terrible and clenched?—hanging easily beside him. lonely death she had come to a knowledge of herself. Nursing her foolish pride and family traditions, measuring all the world by false standards, she had wronged herself most of all. What was it that had so It was not the proper place." touched her in the humble home she had just left, breaking down the barriers of her own reserve, drawing her on and out of herself, until she longed to claim some little part in it? What was it but the glad and sacred atmosphere of pure family affection? Oh, if she could only live her life over, if she could but take up its tangled threads again with cleared vision and humbled heart.

only cry for help. Hitherto she had been silently resigning herself to death with calmness and dignity befitting a Vanderpool. Now a prolonged mournful ery went out over the marshes, which startled the seagulls, which rose and wheeled aimlessly about against the darkening sky. The cry was taken up and answered far out on the marshes. There was a sudden commotion about the barge, lanterns flashed outside and by their light she could see dark form moving about. But she-she was sinking, sinking ---

When she came to herself she was in he little room. It was very quiet and comfortable, Her landlady flitted in and out, with a look of honest concern on her care-worn face. So the world was not so hard after all. She-the Gorgon-seemed glad that her delinquent lodger was alive, and said no word about the rent overdue. Somebody had pulled the lounge on which she lay up to the stove, and there was a fire there, the first for many weeks, for her own fuel had given out in February, and she had been freezing ever since-freezing heart and body. And what was that brewing on the stove that sent such a delicious fragrance through the room?

"Now, my dear," said the Gorgon, pour ng something into a clumsy earthen cup, and handing it to her, "just you take this cup of coffee and bit of hot roll, and it'll set you up in no time. You've been looking peaked and mis'able this long time. Folks that feeds theirselves don't take no proper care. I've been thinking, this long while, that if you'd just take your living along of me and give pianny lessons to my Sairy Ann-but I hardly dared ask it, you being sich a fine player and she having no instrument unless you'd maybe let her come up and practice times when you was in and all, and he had some bitter recollections to pearl keys or spile it-" Homely and rough as she was, there was a delicate flush her bold presumption.

'Don't dare ask it!" Miss Vanderpoo would have acted as the child's nurse, scrubbed floors, washed dishes, if she had asked it. The backbone of her pride was broken. But what was the woman saying

"And now, if you'll let me tidy up a bit and make things half way decent, for the gentleman's been waiting to see you this

ong time." "The gentleman! What gentleman?" miss Vanderpool was not used to callers.

The landlady answered her inquiry: "Why, who but him that saved you Him that brought you here in his arms

looking like dead and all covered with muand a pretty sight you were, Miss Van derpool. And awful work it was a cleaning you up, if you be a lady!" What made Miss Vanderpool's face aflam

and her heart beat so? It might be any one of a thousand men. There was no reason no reason in the world, she told herself why it should be any particular one.

bluffs, a steep and winding path, by which she could gain the lighted upper street when Yet, as luck would have it, it was John done. If only she could once find the Ashton! No, not luck. Chance rarely faflowers, the dewy, spring flowers, with their ors such men as he. All that they have is faint, sweet odor and their fresh sheltering won by hard endeavor and persistent faith and dogged watchfulness. Luck is more apt to buffet them, to call out the slumber ing forces in them and show the stuff of which they are made. He had turned and followed Miss Vanderpool at a respectful distance that afternoon he had met her on the street. It was getting late, and he had some old-fashioned notions, now almost ont of date, prejudicial to a woman's going about at night, unprotected, upon the in which she was tending, he had followed acter of the men along the water front bet she might meet in that wretched place at such an hour? When she stopped to look hurt some one. I must find Jeanette inseaward he had some instructions to give to stantly." his foreman and because he feared she would discover him turning back. He had been first to hear the wild, beseeching cry, and to realize its purport; to start out with planks, ropes, everything needful; to man a boat and row fiercely up the slough, flood human life-so precious to him-was going that he was, to gather the unconscious girl in his arms, covered with mud as she was. and wrapping his coat about her, bear her

But John Ashton was not the claim any recompense for the service he of his strongest pleas, that many lives the greater the risk he had run on her bethere were none in the city gardens, just | would be saved by the completion of the en- half, the more need that he should be deli-

cate and distant in all his bearing toward ren, or say two apiece to each of seventeen her; that he should try to make her forget children. In that case there will be a good he had ever pressed any claims upon her. He would not have come now had he been his own free agent. She saw that the moment he opened the door, and shrank from her own thoughts. He surmised the look apon her face, and interpreted it in his own way. So she disliked him so much that it galled her to think that he had put her under such obligations. Well, well! If he had had the time to consider, it might have been better to have left it to one of the men, or, at least to have concealed his own conection with it.

"You are feeling better, Miss Vander-

There was not a note in his voice beyond he ordinary requirements of courtesy. She ans wered him in kind.

"Quite well now, I thank you. Won't ou be seated," motioning him to a chair. "I thank yot." But he still remained standing, his hat in his right hand, his left hand-was it her fancy, or were the fingers

"I came," he said, in a matter-of-fact vay, "about a matter of business. I tried to speak to you on the street to-day. You were not willing to listen. You were right.

"You mistook. It wasn't that. I was reoccupied; I couldn't have talked thenwith any one," she explained, hurriedly, and in a low voice. He scarcely noticed her words and did not at all comprehend them, but went on, in a formal, business way:

A matter of business. I was authorized to conduct some negotiations with you. They concern the Vanderpool estate."

Weak as she was and broken as she was he could not suppress a little laugh, only half mirthful, but wholly sarcastic. The Vanderpool estate! What had there been of it, since she came into possession of it, but an inextricable tangle of debt and litigation, lapsed contracts and forfeited rights!

"Now that we have got ready for work we are in a position to negotiate for the tide-lands. There are seventy acres belonging to the Vanderpool estate. I am emowered to make you the following offer." He drew a paper from his pocket and named a sum which took Miss Vanderpool's breath away. Enough -more than enough to buy back the old home where her mother had died and she was born; enough to restore her to the life of affluence to which she had been bred; enough to place her forever above the reach of the petty privations and racking cares that had sat so Leavily upon her but yesterday. She raised herself up on one elbow and looked at him. Her eyes, always large, shone with an unnatural brilliance. He thought her exulting ver her restoration to wealth and power.

"I won't ask you for an answer now," he said; "perhaps you had better consult a lawyer. May I say to the company that of pills, but I will follow it if it takes me to you will give your answer in writing?"

He was moving toward the door, not even waiting for her answer, for he had deter mined to give her no opportunity to refer to the events of the day. He was arrested by a single word:

No woman ever speaks in such a way to man she does not love, but the men do not always understand. John Ashton did not understand. He came back and stood by ropes, they follow the dangerous business her side, looking down doubtfully into the shining eyes raised to his own, then quickly Inderwick found his man; he seemed hunturned away. He was only a man, after Besides, she was a rich woman now, richer than she had been in the days when he had assured her he would have been too proud to ask her to share his life.

"John, are you going-so?" He under stood then, slowly at first, with a dawning comprehension of all the words meant, to him and to her. Then heaven itself seemed to open to him, as he gathered her into hi

Had any other Vanderpool ever made overtures to the man she loved? Would the cheeks of dead and gone Vanderpools have reddened with mortification could they have witnessed this shameless betrayal of heart? Somehow Miss Vanderpool was so happy that she did not care. And as for the money-

"It would have seemed like a curse if had parted us, dear," she said.

A Box of Pills.

It will not take much time to explain how Dr. Inderwick came to write his curious book entitled "The Awful Danger of Leav ng Poisons Carelessly about the House." One morning the Doctor was starting

own town, when he suddenly remembered that he had made a mistake in preparing a certain box of pills. He had put in about ten times too much of a very strong drug, and this would make the pills dangerous to take. He was a very absent-minded man, and this was the way his mistakes usually

came to his attention. Dr. Inderwick grew pale. "This probably the worst mistake I have made yet," he said to himself. "Maria," he called up-stairs to his wife, "did you see

box of pills in the parlor on the table?" "Yes," came down the voice of Mrs Inderwick; "and as I saw they were directed to Mrs. Simmons, I gave them to Jeanette to give to Mrs. Simmons' little girl at school. I supposed you had forgotten

"Oh, Maria," he called back, "they are wrongly made, and I greatly fear they will

So the Doctor hastened away to fine Jeanette. But first Mrs. Inderwick made him put on a more comfortable coat, that just as he was leaving, came in from Mr. Stackpole's tailoring and repairing shop or the next street. So, with his nicely repaired coat on that had just come in from

Mr. Stackpole's, the Doctor started forth. "Jeanette has been at school two hours," thought the Doctor, as he strode along and she may have kept the pills, but it is not likely. No: I never knew a mistake of mine to end so easily as that. It would be too good altogether. They are sweet, and if she has given them away for candy-l don't want to think of it-I musn't think of it," the Doctor's thoughts went on, while he strode forward yet more rapidly. "But there were thirty-four pills in that bex. Possibly Jeanette has by this time given

deal of sickness. But possibly she has given the whole thirty-four to one child, or seventeen apiece to each of two children, and in that case-"

As fate would have it, no box of pills waited the anxious doctor at the school when he got there. Jeanette did not have them, and of all places that one can imagine where had she left them? In a stove. Yes, ncredible as this may seem.

Jeanette, it seems, doubtless thinking housekeeping an accomplishment worth practicing, had a private establishment of her own in the backyard of Mr. Todhunter. the stove man, where she and Mr. Tedhunt er's daughter kept house. Jeanette used the oven of a second-hand stove that chanced to stand there for a cupboard, and it was in this cupboard the box of pills had been

On receiving the information, Dr. Inderwick hastened to the stove store. "Mr. Todhunter," said he, "I desire you to take me, without a moment's delay, to a secondhand stove that stands in your backyard. near the southeast corner. You must not wait a single moment, for if I am not shown the stove instantly I will not be responsible for the consequences. It contains, in fact, a box of dangerous pills left there by my daughter, Jeanette, this morning, and I shall have no peace of mind till I recover

"I am very sorry indeed, Dr. Inderwick," replied Mr. Todhunter, "but I sold that stove not two hours ago to a poor woman who lives on Poughkeepsie Street. I would not have sold it for anything had I known it contained a box of pills; but of course l could not be expected to know that, as pills are usually kept in cupboards or medicine chests, and not in stoves. This poor woman has a good many children, who if they find the pills will probably eat them, box and all, on the spot, so that you had better

go there as soon as you can." Dr. Inderwick was off, in fact, like flash, for Poughkeepsie Street. The poor woman and her children were all well, and none of the dreadful things had happened which Mr. Todhunter had lead him to fear. On the contrary, the pills had been found in the stove, and the poor woman had sent them to a baker, thinking that, as they were pretty good-looking pills, perhaps he would give her a loaf of bread for them, which she needed much more than medicine. The baker had done so, and thought he had the best of the bargain, since by their looks they appeared to him without a question to b the very same pills that he usually bough for his rheumatism at a price of twenty-five cents a box.

"Yes, they will cure him, said Dr. Inder wick wildly, when he heard this, "of the theumatism and everything else. Woman, you must show me instantly where this baker lives. I never expect to find that box China.'

The baker was easily found. The box of pills? Oh, ves, he remembered it very well. Unfortunately it remained in his hands but a few minutes; his friend sent to borrow some pills; he had sent him the whole boxful. The steeple-jack was working on a steeple in the next street.

These steeple jacks are men who have a curious occupation. Dangling from long of repairing steeples. It was thus that Dr. dreds of feet above him, and hardly larger

"Hallo!" shouted the doctor from the ground.

"Hallo" came down in a far-away voice "Have-you-got-those-pills?" shouted the doctor, separating his words to make

"Yes," answered the far-away voice. "Tarow--them-down-in-stant-ly, replied the doctor with all his might.

By this time quite a crowd had collected. They could see the steeple-jack making some motions, as if searching his pockets. Then the faint voice came down again: " I left them at home in my other coat.'

Dr. Inderwick ran to the steeple-jack's home; he could not spare a moment to satisfy the curjosity of the crowd, nor even of the newspaper reporter, who had now arrived on the scene. "I shall not find them there-I shall not find them there," he kept saying to himself as he rushed down the

steeple-jack's door, and almost immediately come out and rush off in another direction No, he had not found them there. The steeple-jack's wife had sent off the coat which her husband left at home to a repair er's that morning. And of all repairers in the city, of whom there were probably a dozen, this coat with the box of pills in it had gone to the tailor, Mr. Stackpole, who had eleven children, all with frantic appe tites for candy.

"For the love of mercy, Stackpole," said the Doctor, rushing into the tailor shop the moment he reached there, "show me the coat you are repairing for Mr. Cummings that steeple-jack! It has a box of poisonous pills in the pocket, which for two hours I have been chasing from place to place all over the city. Don't tell me you haven't the coat; I'd rather you'd shoot me on the

"I beg you to take a seat and quiet yourself, Doctor; the pills are safe," replied Mr. Stackpole.

The Doctor sank into a chair. them to me at once, Stackpole," he said. "I cannot do that, Doctor," replied Mr. Stackpole, "as I have already sent the pills away. You see when I hung up the steeple jack's coat they tumbled out of the pocket, and I supposed they fell from the pocket of vour coat, which I had just finished repairng, and I sent it by my boy to your house." "It is strange," said Dr. Inderwick, "but put on that very coat just before I left

"Yes," replied Mr. Stackpole, "I sent it ack just two hours ago."

"And you put the pills-" "In the tail pocket."

"Then they must be there still." "They must be there still," repeated Mr Stackpole. "And while I have been rushing arou

these two hours I have had them all the time in my own pocket," said Dr. Inderwick, feeling in his coat-tails behind There they were indeed, the whole thirty-

four, safe in their box. - Mail.

Facts About the Moon.

A few weeks ago an important address was given in London by Sir Robert Ball. the Astronomer Royal of Ireland, about the moon. In its course he made known the most recent conclusions of astronomers as to the moon's composition, its climatic conditions and the probability of its being inhabi-

As our nearest neighbor in the solar system, the moon must always be an object of peculiar interest and of ardent investigation to the dwellers upon the earth. So much nearer is it than either of the planets, that we learn more about it, and observe its physical features more minutely.

We know that the moon's diameter is only one-fourth of that of our globe; that it is only 240,000 miles distant from us; that if the moon should disappear from its orbit as satellite, a most important physical change on the earth, the cessation of tides, would take place; and that in bulk the moon is eighty times less heavy than the earth.

We can discern, through powerful telescopes, the general formation of that half of the moon's surface which is turne I toward us. We are told that there are two craters of volcanoes, sixty miles wide; another, 10-000 feet deep; that one mighty peak rises to a height of 24,000 feet; and that a vast basin is visible 17,000 feet deep and over

fifty miles wide. It has long been a warmly debated question among astronomers whether it is possible that the moon would support vegetation and animal and human life. But a general agreement has now been reached by them that the moon is much older than the earth; that it is "as dead as a door nail;" that it has neither atmosphere, air nor water; that, in short, it is "nothing else but a ball of extinct volcanic matter, lighted only by the rays of the distant sun.

No fires ever issue from the great volcanoes which are apparent on its surface; the huge hollowed-out craters emit no smoke. A vast and eternal silence reigns through all the dreary treeless, lifeless expanse.

The moon, indeed, "is apparently abandoned to death, nourishing no inhabitants. producing nothing resembling trees, flowers or beautiful things of any kind; useless, in short, except as a mass of extinct volcanic rubbish, which drags the sea into tides, and reflects the sunbeams in moonlight; but whirls like a corpse in cerements of silver cloth and black velvet, round and round the earth." The astronomers have carefully construct-

ed a geography of the moon, and have napped out its regions, and given names to its various features. For instance, they have called some of the mountains of the "Copernicus," "Posidonius," 'Ciavias," after earthly philosophers; others they have christened by the names of the famous peaks of the earth, and the dreary valleys and waterless bays and lakes have received fanciful but inapposite names through which he has passed, and such as the "Bay of Clouds." the "Lake of

Nectar," and the "Gulf of Rainbows." It is doubtful, according to Sir Robert Ball, if any increase of the magnifying powers of telescopes will add any further definite knowlege to that which has alreadyr been acquired about the moon. He believes that when the moon is brought by great enses to within fifty (instead of, as now, 250) miles of the earth, as it probably will be in the near future, the result of this improved observation will be mainly valuable as confirming the conclusions already arrived at .- Youth's Companion.

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller A writer in Drake's Magazine gives some interesting notes concerning the methods of work of Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, the ady who has written so interestingly on bird life. The author's study is described as a large front room, with three sunny windows and a matting-covered floor and a large desk covered with books and papers. Before this, says the writer, in a comfortable rocking chair, with a tablet in her lap, as though writing, sat the bird-student. Around the room on every side hung large cages with doors wide open; before each window rested a long perch; at the further end stood a low table covered with a white towel, on which were two deep tin pie plates, painted a dark color, and full of wgter for bathing, with a convenient perch between them. All over the room were birds, robin and blackbird, orioles and thrushes everywhere. Here a bluebird splashing the water far and wide, there a solemn thrush deliberately discussing a piece of fruit; on one side a rose-breasted grosbeak sunning himself in a corner of the window sash, on the other the cat-hird searching over the desk for raisins or currants; a heavy flicker running around on the floor, and a blue-jay standing on his mistress' shoulder stuffing some treasure into her hair. She did not appear to watch them; indeed, they seemed as free as though she were not there-quite different from the way they behaved when the visitor went in-but at the same time not a motion of one of them escaped her.

Near to her hand was a pile of large notebooks, each one bearing the name of some bird, and anything peculiar or interesting, any unusual habit or unaccustomed sound. was at once recorded. Thus every day's doings were safely written up at the moment of happening, when the incidents were fresh. This course, pursued during the eight or ten months she usually keeps her birds, gives her not only a fair acquaintance with the bird and a great help to the study of him in freedom, but a minute record of his behavior and habits under her eye. If the birds are shy, she often turns her chair around so that her back is toward them, and with a hand-glass still watches

Not much work gets done in these morn ings of study; but in the summer, when one after another of her feathered family has flown, she collects her notes and "writes up" her little friends and their quaint and interesting doings. The one thing she most prides herself on is accuracy,

both of observation and of statement. Her bird studies are carried on not only in her own room, in the way already mentioned, but in Prospect Park-some parts of which are quite wild and unfrequentedand during part of every summer in the country, the real country, far from watering places or fashionable resorts. Her summer study is conducted as faithfully as her winter study. Every morning, whatever the weather-for the heaviest downpour does not discourage her, and wet feet and

draggled skirts have no terrors for every morning she is out, hunting up the birds, watching their work and play, and birds, watering their habits. Every observation goes into her note-books, and after a few of this close observation she has told full notes of all the birds she has Quick to see the fit of a wing, and to he single note from a bird's threat, she i alert to every sign of life, and with a super ior opera-glass, her inseparable companion is able to get good views of her study with out startling it by her nearness.

A RIDICULOUS MISTAKE

An Heroic Frenchman Mistakes a ing Bottle for a Revolve When a lady and gentleman are bell is rung it is invariably the sterner sex has been end take some undue advantage of t ception to the general rule has curred in a train running from question were a flerist, a married and her baby. It was evening

florist was soon in a sound slee while his fair neighbor, wishing infant its supper. had unearthed recesses of milk, at which the child was ing, when sudd with a start. To the infinite the lady he displayed unmistaka terror. Pointing to the bottle into a corner. Soon he screame for assistance, and finally, de scowls of the lady to calm the alarm-bell, and, opening the fled to a neighboring carriage, side of which he hung. Mea train had been brought to a stand lady kindly volunteered an according adventure. It was assumed the the next station the guard on tions that diligent made for the body dead A few hours afterward an nary telegram, addressed this hero to a friend at intercepted at one of the post related that, worn out with fati gone to sleep, when he was sudd ened by a lady who with menac pointed a revolver at his head. out for help. She hesitated and the door of the carriage he was so for as to effect his escape from his murderess, although the train was ing at full speed. When the en long time he hung on to a carr He wished to ask his friend's ad whether he should lodge a comp the matter drop altogether. The no doubt about it. This was the had stopped the Lille train. called at his house and found the p n a sad state of mind. He was still a tremble" and he believed firmly for his promptitude he would ha cumbed to the attack of an asse only explanation of his panic is that, with a start from a nightmare, he ha feeding for a revolver. The lady's only added fuel to the flame, and he tried to convince him the mo did he become. The mind of th

HOG-STEALING 'GATORS. One of the Pleasures of Plantation Life

Sunny Florida.

tors are so far of opinion that the m

has been entirely caused by the ext

Henry Foster, a colored farmer living Lake Charm, says an Orlando (Fla) spondent of the St. Louis Globe-Dem has had a good deal of trouble with al tors. Foster has a great partiality for porkers and so have the 'gators. It is a fight, and though he has killed eight o of the big, thieving saurians they will be deterred from taking a choice, ta whenever they get a chance. One e ing in the direction of the lal barreled shot-gun and hurried before he ascertained just where a the trouble was. Fins best porkers struggling in abo some unseen foe under the w tossed his gun to the shore and y jumped forward and seizing the hos ears endeavored to assist it. As he the animal forward and out of the wa discovered that a big 'gator had hold hog's haunches and was holding of death-grip. It was then a tuss The 'gator surged back a now pulling Foster into deep water a being drawn nearer shore by the ne ergetic maneuvers. The negro sw called for help, the poor pig and long, and the 'gator added to t hoarse growls of rage and anger. waters were thrashed about con by the combatants. Finally the Joe Hand, approached with the wading close to the gator put buckshot into the brute's head. seemed to enrage the saurian m a tremendous effort he pulled F the pig into deeper water. going under Hand poured anothe buckshot into him, which disabled that Foster regained his ground. nearly dead the 'gator clung to the let go and attempted to retreat. It was too late, as Hand and Foster both fence rails and soon rendered the br

fourteen feet long and six feet largest portion of its body. Since the pigs have made it a pr root along the shore of the lake it seem as if all the 'gators in the of water had crowded over to this si sunny days over seventy-five noses been counted in a space equal to a and dozens can be seen on the sandy at all sides. Pigs and dogs are favo theirs, and they will fight for such a m

de combat. The poor pig had to be kil

the 'gator's long teeth had nearly

both its hind legs. The saurian wa

When Ah Sing Is Born No sooner is a Chinese boy born in world than the father proceeds for down eight characters or words, each s two representing respectively These are handed by the father to a eller, whose business it is to draw to them a certain book of fate, go spoken of as the boy's pat-tsz, or characters." Herein the fortune-to scribes the good and evil which the b likely to meet with in after life, a means to be adopted in order to secone and avert the other. In order to stand something of the value of this di ment, we must glance at the Chin method of reckoning time. There a twelve Chinese hours to our twen Beginning with eleven p. m. to one & which is their first hour, the names are ox, tiger, rabbit, dragen, snake, horse, sh aonkey, cock, dog and pig. As every is supposed to partake more or less nature of the animal at whese hou born, it appears obvious that, e. g., it never do to send a rabbit boy to the of a tiger school-master. Hence the sity of consulting the pat-tss of both parti-before entering upon any kind of agree ment. It is a fact that it is thus referred

on every important occas

THE DAISY.

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n Life

The moon was fair, the night was still, The summer mists were creeping, And own the valley by the rill A tiny fay lay sleeping.

The night was still in fairy land, Pock strayed, a merry fellow On mischief bent; within his hand A shield of white and yellow.

In fairy land, the story goes The fay—Puck never missed her, Eut dropped the shield, and on his toes He slyly crept and kissed her. the story goes, at morning tide,

the shepherds all with wonder eyed The shield, a dewy daisy. -Samuel Minturn Peck.

A DETECTIVE'S TALK.

An Old Hand Outlines the Requisites of a Good Sleuth.

In a pleasant half hour's talk the other day with the head of a great detective ev of National reputation, I learned nore about the favorite dime novel heroes-Astectives - than I have ever read or imagined in the whole course of my exence, writes a correspondent of the Chi-

As all who have ever had any dealings with them well know, detectives in real life are very different from those in novels and The stage detective is a neatlyressed, debonair individual with muttonwhiskers. With the aid of wig and guises, which he suddenly throws off to disclose his real identity at the most unex-pected moments. Dion Boucicault, in one of his plays, represents a detective who is quite a young man as making himself up an elderly gentleman of sixty years, and going about holding conversations with people who know him well without being recognized. In many other plays and novels detectives are represented as doing similar impossible things. The canningest hairworker can not make a wig or beard which will defy the detection of a keen observer in a bright light, and every actor well knows that it is impossible to paint upon the face the lines which simulate old age tors near the stage that they are painted and not natural. There is nothing peculiar or distinctive in the dress or appearance of real detectives, and the famous one to whom I have alluded looks more like a respectable farmer than any thing else. When I asked him how men become detectives he replied that they don't "become" but must have a natural gift for the profession.

"Detectives must be born and not made," "Many of them first find out their aptitude for the work by some event occurring in their own private experience which causes them for the nonce turn amateur detectives. That was the case with the late Allen Pinkerton. "He was farming in the West, and was much annoyed by the depredations of a

gang of horse-thieves. By the cleverest kind of detective work he at length succeeded in bringing them to justice and recovering his nags. His services were then sought by his neighbors in similar cases, and the final result was that he established the Pinkerton Detective Agency. "What qualities are most essential in a detective?" I asked.

"Tact, coolness, courage, good judgment and self-control. The lack of any of these will debar a man from attaining the highest rank in the profession, though it may not prevent him from being fairly clever in ome branches of it. I once knew and employed a very bright young fellow who possed every requisite of a great general detective, save self-control, and the lack of that quality caused him to spoil some of his best work. I resolved to subject him to one of the severest of all tests of a detective's skill. I set him to try to extort a confession from a young woman charged with in-In the course of many interviews with this girl he fell in love with her, as he afterward confessed to me, and blinded by his passion he came to believe r innocence He also formed a theory that she was not the mother of the murdered child, but had assumed to be to protect the reputation of her younger sister. Nevertheless, determined to do his duty, he persisted in his attempts to extort a confession, believing that the result would be the confirmation of his theory. He played his part so well that the girl broke down and was about to confess herself a murderess, when he, realizing the true state of the case, was so angry at findng himself thus deceived in the character of the woman he loved, that he broke out with such a volley of oaths and reproaches as forever sealed the unnatural mother's lips on the subject of her crime. As a consequence she was acquitted for lack of direct evidence. This shows how important

introl is to a detective. "Besides the qualities I have named. strong perceptive faculties are of great importance to a detective, as is also a power f generalization which will enable him to ump at once to correct conclusions from light and seemingly trifling premises. A good, reliable memory he must have, that, having once seen a face, he may be able to instantly recognize and 'place' it, no mat-ter when, where or under what circumstances he sees it again. He must not only remember faces, but names, numbers and dates as well. There is no business or pro-fession in which intelligence—both natural edge of any kind may at some time prove

A detective must have good eyesight and good hearing, and especially such a power of quiet observation as will enable im to make a mental note of every thing that goes on around him without seeming to do so. He must always bear in mind that appearances are often deceptive. An innocent man wrongly accused will almost always appear like a guilty one, while a hardircumstances, will readily assume the bear-

ing of injured innocence.
"I can recall some striking illustrations of this, and of the utter unreliability of cir-cumstantial evidence. One occurred recently in England. A farmer was tried at the Yorkshire assizes for the murder of a The only evidence against him was purely circumstantial, and consisted of his having been the last person with whom peddler had been seen alive, and in the fact that at the time of his arrest he was wearing a wig which was identified as having belonged to the murdered man. The accused accounted for the possession of the wig by saying that he had found it lying in oad on returning past the spot where he had parted from the peddler. His state-ment was not believed. The jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree, and the judge was about to pronounce sentence of death, when one of the spectators arose and, declaring the innocence of the armer, proclaimed himself the real mu. He fully corroborated the farmer's statement about the wig, saying that in the mortal struggle with the peddier, whom he had attacked within a few moments after the farmer had left him, the wig had fallen from his victim's head, but that in his haste o rob the dead man and conceal his body in the hedge he had entirely overlooked the circumstance. The real murderer was sub-

equently hanged for his crime.
"I was one night privately summoned to a fashionable club in New York, where a re-putedly wealthy swell was believed to be neating at poker.

"Though he indignantly denied the accuaction of having cards concealed about his

Person, he absolutely refused to permit himself to be searched or to display the conlents of his received. When we came to tents of his pockets. When we came to entire, and search him by force we found no cards, but shoulders.

several ham sandwiches in his clothes Losses in Wall street and at the raming table had so reduced him in circumstances that he had been obliged to give up taking his meals regularly at a restaurant or boarding house and to buy cheap food which he carried in his pockets and devoured surreptitiously when opportunity offered, preferring to deny himself in this way rather than to sacrifice his passion for fine dress

"A prominent English detective who recently visited this country to work up a case in the interest of the Bank of England told me he was called to the South Kensington Museum in London a few years ago to arrest a gentleman on suspicion of having stolen a very valuable old Roman coin, believed to be the only one of its kind extant. Upon presenting an official order he had been permitted to take the coin from the case, to which he had seemingly returned it after examining for some time. But when the attendant was about to lock the case the coin was missing. The gentleman indignantly denied having it, and refused to be searched. The detective I have mentioned, by a forcible search, found the coin upon him and was about to take him to prison, when, as the attendant was about to replace the coin in the case, he discovered the one belonging to the muse-um just where it had slipped out of sight when the gentleman restored it. It seems that there was another of the coins, and that the gentleman had purchased it and had been anxious to compare it with the one in the museum to establish its genuineness. Thus you see how black circumstances may sometimes appear against the most innocent person.

"What is the pay of a private detective?" "It varies greatly. The usual charge of reputable agencies is \$8 per day, of which the detective himself gets about one-half. Many men, after a little experience on the police force, or in connection with some agency, set themselves up as private detectives, and then they charge whatever they think they can get. I have known wealthy patrons to pay them the absurd rate

A FAIR BLACKMAILER.

How She Extorted Hundreds of Dollars

Gotham is to-day paying tribute to a vast legion of women who live upon the folly, the egotism and the innate brutality of men. writes the New York correspondent of the Chicago Herald. Police-Inspector Williams. who is beyond all question the best authority upon the subject, estimates their number at twenty thousand. Ex-Superintendent Walling goes even higher, and puts the figure ten thousand beyond. The methods employed by these women display a bewildering novelty and ingenuity. Some are practically blackmail, but blackmail so delicate and artistic as not to come within the law. Of those who work this vein the most ingenious is Mrs. May Robinson, alias May Roberts, alias Irene Latham, alias only heaven knows how many other names. She is about twenty-eight years of age, medium sized, handsomely proportioned, elegantly dressed, with a brilliant brunette face that would command notice and admiration any-where. When "at work" she would leave her home at nine-thirty or ten a. m. and take some thoroughfare frequented by the merchants, bankers and wealthy men in general. For dudes, actors and professional "mashers" she had no eye. But a portly, well-clothed man whose mien and deneanor suggested a prosperous paterfamilias, received her smile and bow the moment he looked at her in half-recognition. Twice in three times the bait took and the victim made her acquaintance. From now on it was clear sailing. She would use all her powers conversation to fascinate new friend and was seldom unsuccessful. Money was never mentioned. In reply to the queries he would naturally make she always gave the same story. She was a widow, well-born, well-educated, enjoying her dear dead husband's love and forethought—a limited income of \$1,000 a year, just enough to support her in comfort. The story reassured the admirer, who in his heart had feared that his new inamorata was any thing but what she said. With him anywhere. The country is full of Albinos, she for the next week lunched, attended matinees and drove through the park and | to order at any time. wormed from him his home and office address, the names of his wife and children and a hundred details in regard to his private life. When this was accomplished her next move was to send a begging letter, in which she stated her remittances were delayed by litigation or cut off by reason of some corporation skipping its dividend, and wound up by a very neat and affectionate request for a loan of a sum of money, anywhere from \$100 to \$500, according to the pecuniary responsibility of her prey. Once in three times this would bring a financial return. Twice it would not. Then came the master stroke. With a coarse pen and the blackest of ink she would write a fervent love letter upon heavy white paper, inclose it in the thinnest and most transparent steamer envelope and mail it to him at his own house. It always began: "My Own Darling," or "My Dearest and Sweetest Love," and ended, "Hoping to lay your dear tired head again upon my breast. Your Little Love, May." There was not a single unkind word in the letter. There was a vast amount of passionate love and a very distant reference to the num-ber of dollars wanted. A nearsighted man could read the compromising epistle through the envelope. Much more readily could a jealous wife or an inquisi-tive sister or daughter. The luckless man received the missive at the breakfast table. He recognized the handwriting, read a dezen words through the envelope, and then went into a cold perspiration. in most cases the relationship between the man and woman had been innocent, the letter bore all the indicia of guilt, and in a divorce court would have been proof pre sumptive against the husband. Its effect was terrific and instantaneous. He lost his appetite for breakfast, and left immediately for his office or for the house of his correspondent. Nine times in ten the money was forthcoming, and in many instances large sums were paid to compromise the matter and induce secrecy on the part of Mrs. Roberts. So far as is known she began her career in this line of business on Thirteenth street, transferred it to Johnson street, Brooklyn, near Miner's Brooklyn Theater, and then went to Twenty-sixth street, near Broadway. In all three places she had magnificent rooms, kept a two horse coupe and wore clothes, diamond and jewelry worth \$2,000 at least. Her first departure from New York was induced by Inspector, then Captain, Alexander S. Will iams; from Brooklyn by Police-Captain James Campbell, of the First Precinct, and her last in New York by Howe & Hummel, the criminal lawyers. In all these cases the would-be victim, instead of being secret,

as prosperous as before. Interesting Petrifications. About half a mile from the village of Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, Pa., on the farm of Harvey Tewksbury, laborers have been at work some time in making an excavation for stone. Nothing unusual was discovered there until the other day, when the fossiliferous remains of some very large animal were found, and near them fossilized portions of a human body. What is peculiar about the find is the location of these fossils, within a stratum of shelly rock and earth, with solid flagstone rock above

waxed wroth and made confession to the police or to his council. The woman now

resides near Central Park, but does not seem

and below them. The feet and part of the legs and what is taken for the head of the entire, and the arms, broken off at the 200 000 a vear.

ARTIFICIAL FREAKS.

How and Where Mummies and Mermaids Are Made.

An Old Show-Man Gives the Snap Away and Tells About the Fakes-The Finest Artist in the World in the Manufacture of Curiosities.

It was our old friend, the show-man-the only survivor of A. Ward, Esq., truthful as the needle to the pole, writes a New York Graphic man. He is a queer duck, is this friend of ours, the old show-man, with a rare eye for seeing the curious and the unique, with a strong fancy, with a cosmopolitan instinct and with a sense of the charm of successful humbuggery, He believes with the idol of the show world-the venerable sage of Bridgeport-that the public likes to be humbugged. A good square, snap sideshow attracts him as a drop of sugar attracts flies. He is never so happy as when, with his shiny tall hat on the back of his head, and with his keen eyes dancing in the excitement of the hour, he is aloft on the box of the side-show in front of the circle of pictures of the Circassian woman, and the fat woman and the line of freaks, orating a crowd of believers on the wonders of his show inside the canvas.

"The show-man," quoth he, "rises early and retires late. I know him. I know all about him. He puts all his nerve, strength, vigor and brains into the business. The show-man is usually a show-man because he couldn't be any thing else if he had every opportunity in the world. He'd rather be a ow-man and have to go to bed while his only shirt was being washed than be a bank cashier rolling in somebody else's millions.
"Well,sir, since I'm talking on the fake,did

you know that the finest artist in the world in the manufacture of freaks and curiosities is an Alaskan? It's a fact. I was sur prised myself, for I always supposed that he would be a Yankee. He was away when we called, but his assistant was there. They were making Egyptian mummies that day, a full line of them for a museum in Paris. They are made of plaster of Paris and boiled in tobacco juice, and they are stunners when they are done. It is a curious yarn how the reporters got on to his place. He occupies a place under the roof his curiosities on the flat roof in the sun The elevated railroad pushes along over the city here, and some travelers by the morning train saw a curious sight out on one of the roofs. It looked like a collection of dead bodies drying in the sun, and a conglomera-tion of hideous monstrosities and bloodcurdling freaks of nature. Of course some body investigated it, and as a result the birth-place of the freak was found.

"I wish I could give you that Alaskan's name, but I can't. It's a stunner in length. and he is an artist of as distinguished talents as his name is long. He made the man-ox that struck the professors of anatomy every where. He drew the skin over the ribs so adroitly that there seemed to be absolutely no fault in it, and it puzzled the scientists as well as the common people. There are two or three other freak-makers in the Bowery that we called on, but there are no others that approach this fellow. He is a jim-dandy, and no mistake. A mermaid is nothing at all for him. He can draw a chicken's skin over the skeleton as handily as you draw on your glove, and no man can swear that it is artificial.1

"Are none of these freaks genuine?" "Mighty few that I know any thing about are yery genuine. Most of this man-ox, man-horse, mermaid, sea serpent, Egyptian mummy, royal anatomical marine museum stuff is manufactured. Of course, there are some freaks of nature in the way of monstrosities that are genuine. The India rubber man is a freak of nature, and I was in to see the centaur of a man-horse at the dime museum. That's genuine if you like it. It's a coon with his legs twisted out of shape. The poor cuss was marked in birth and can't walk upright—a dead give-away of a fake that don't excite any particular interest. 'Australian children' are idiots. Circassian women can be made with ease and celerity. Bearded women can be found and if it were not they can be manufactured

" Do vo we exhibited a year or two ago? It was twenty or thirty feet long, and was the queerest looking thing lever saw. It had big chunks of bone on the side of it, and had a mouth big enough to take in a long boat Well, this Alaskan made that. How did he make it? Blamed if I know. He's ahead of me on that. It was a good job. He made a sea serpent lately, and I ran across it at Exeter. One of the professors at Phillips

Academy went in and looked it over. He said he had doubts about its being genuine. "Ha! Ha! Well, I don't blame him. I had my doubts, too, but they were based on a different foundation, the difference between theory and fact, you see. The owner of the show had a mighty good lecture to go with his museum. He had one or two mermaids, and one of them he considered a particularly valuable specimen. He never failed in the course of his address to relate that this was positively the only mer-maid ever captured alive. He said that she seemed to mourn for her home at the bottom of the sea, and to continually utter plaintive cries and sung in a mournful, heart-breaking key. They fed her every thing in the line of fresh fish, but she pined away and died, and thus ended the existence of the only mermaid ever captured

"The doctor had a bang-up show on the outside. His pictures were very gorgeous and true to fact. In front of his mermaid he had a large patch of green grass and the g reen waves curling up.

"One day an old chap, with his town neeting hat on the crown of his head clear to his ears, came up and looked at the mermaid as she fluttered in canvas true to the picture of her home beneath the wave. "As he gazed at her in rapt suspense and

noticed that she was the only specimen ever captured alive, he looked up to the orator at the door, and said: 'Say, mister, what do you feed her on?" "There may have been truth as well as etry in the reply of the doctor as he looked

lown, and said: 'My dear sir, we feed her ntirely on suckers. She has to have something very fresh.' "By the way, you may quote mermaids this season as very cheap-anywhere from

The Cradle of Liberty.

The Buffalo Courier says: A Buffalonian of Massachusetts birth has been in some distress of mind over the proper pronunciation of the name of the Boston hall. which served as the Cradle of Liberty. In her native State she had never heard it called any thing but Fan-u-il Hall, but in Buffalo a few persons who prided them-selves on doing the correct thing when they know it called it in her presence Funnel Hall. Under the impression that Dr. Holmes employs the latter pronunciation in one of his poems, she wrote a little note to the beloved autocrat, begging for information. Promptly came the following reply, penned, unfortunately, in the hand of

Some folks-Faneuil, Old folks-Funnel.

Forty-Five Mill on Hens. The Minister of Agriculture has been aking a census of the fowls of France and he informs us that the country contains 45, 000,000 hens, worth on an average 50 cents apiece. One-fifth of these hens and 2, 000,000 cocks are killed annually and they sell for \$5,590,000 in the market. The other 36,000,000 hens lay about 3,060,000,000 eggs every year, worth 11-5 cents apiece; this sum nets up not less than \$36,740,000. Therefore the chickens of France produce \$67,-

THE GARDEN SPIDER.

Some Interesting Experiments with This Ingenious Insect. The Garden Spider (Epeira diadema) is

ne of the most beautiful, in form and color, of the many hundred species we have in England, says Chambers' Journal. The manner in which it spins its web-certainly the most regular in make-displays great ingenuity in the way the web is secured to sustain a sudden strain on any part of it. We have been watching several experiments with this spider, of which the following are

a few of the most interesting:

Having an old fern-case, with sides and top all glass, we filled the bottom with earth, placing a few sticks firmly in the soil, so that the spiders would have some projections to secure their webs to. The first spider we placed in the case was a very fine specimen, nicely marked on the top of the abdomen. We took her from an old laurel tree in which there were several young ones. The first day she remained crawling about on the ground; but on looking next morning, we found a perfect web, horizontally across the case, about half-way up; and on magnifying the ends of the web that were fastened to the glass—which was very smooth-we discovered the spider had frayed out the ends of the web-lines, and had fastened them to the glass by means of a gummy substance, thus giving it a greater power of adhesion than by trusting to a single cord. We placed a small horse-fly in the case, where it soon became entangled in the web, the spider immediately rushing down, seizing, and killing it. She then carried it to the top of the glass, and in four minutes had sucked all the moisture out of it. She then wrapped it loosely round with web, leaving only one line to it, by which she carefully lowered it, for about two inches through a space in the net; then cutting the line with her hind-feet, she let it

After this we placed four flies in the case, three of which were speedily caught. The spider having evidently eaten enough, she disposed of these flies in a different manner from the first. Running to each in turn, she turned the fly rapidly round and round with her front legs; at the same time, two distinct webs kept winding round the fly from the spinnerets, until it was encased in such a bag of web that the fly could not be seen. She then hung them in different parts of the web, eating two of them the same night. Thinking the flies so wrapped up would be air-tight, we detached one from the web, leaving it exposed to the air for three days. Although the weather was very hot, we found, on carefully opening the case, that the dead fly was quite fresh, and when smashed between the fingers was in a perfectly juicy condition. This clearly shows their wonderful instinct in preserving food for future meals.

One day we placed in this case a large meat-fly, which immediately flew through the web, tearing it in a destructive man ner. The spider at once came down and repaired it; and in a few minutes the fly was once more in the web, struggling hard. This time, the spider came within about nalf an inch of the fly, made a strong cord fast to three of the outside lines of the net, and then running quickly over the back of the fly, she made the cord fast on the other sides. On this cord we noticed tiny beads hanging, of a clear-looking substance, which, as the fly struggled, adhered to its wings, impeding its movements. Leaving the fly for nearly two minutes, by which once more drew near, and quickly had him by the back. Swaying her body from side to side at the same time, she soon bound him with three cords, which she guided about over the fly with her hind-feet in a wonderfully rapid manner. She then pierced him on the side of the trunk, from which place she did not again loose until she bound the remains securely in the web, for future meals. This same spider we have now. Last September she completely de stroyed her web, and spun a bright yellow cocoon on the top of the glass, and laid, as near as we have vet examined, about three undred and sixty eggs. She has since then remained hanging on this cocoon. Her body before she laid the eggs was as large as a small bean; it is now (January) not much larger than a gram of rape-seed. She refuses all food, and appears in a dormant, if not a dying state.

dusky colors, which we placed in a large glass jar. Although he was a very large one, he did not erect any web, but used to try and catch the flies we placed in the jar by sneaking around the glass to them while they were resting. A few days after, we introduced a younger spider, about three parts grown, which quickly made a very strong and useful web. The old spider took no notice of the newcomer until the younger spider had completed his home and made all comfortable. Then the old one carefully climbed into the net or web, attacked and killed the owner and took possession After this we placed several flies in the jar, some of which injured part of the web, the spider not attempting to repair the damage, not being able evidently to produce a web, through old age or injury. To show the power spiders have of knowing what insects they can safely attack, we placed two large ants, which were neuters or workers, in a web. When the spider came down and saw who the visitors were, he fell from the web to the bottom of the jar, where he lay seemingly paralyzed with fear. We then re moved the ants. The spider did not return to his web for thirty-five minutes, and then

in an apparently frightened state.

We used to feed a female spider with a fly every morning; and she became so used to the habit, that at last, when we shook the net, she would come and take the fly from between our fingers. Unfortunately died at the end of the season after laying a

cocoonful of eggs.

In experimenting in different ways some of the small insects, many hours may be pleasantly spent, greatly adding a rich store of knowledge as to the way in which things are endowed according to their nature of living.

A Diabolical Plot.

The brutality with which newly-married people are treated by their jesting friends constantly receiving fresh illustration. At a recent Boston wedding a couple of sportive ushers discovered the train on which the bridal pair were to leave town, and what baggage they had. Driving swiftly to the station they confided their plan to the baggagemaster, and with his connivance, they affixed to each handle of the trunks of the bride and groom an enormous bow of white satin ribbon. If the groom did not blaspheme when he saw the decorated trunks deposited in the hall of the hotel to which he went he may take rank with Job for patience. A Bad Cow at a Funeral.

A thrilling incident transpired at a fu eral in Bungree, Victoria, the other day The pall-bearers and other officials were in the act of bearing the remains of the late lamented from the cemetery gates to the grave, and the friends and relatives followed sadly in the wake, allowing their bitter tears to filter through large handker chiefs, when a one-horned, bony cow, with a fiery eye and an elevated tail, bore down on the cortege and butted the gentlemen who bore the coffin into a condition of rags and incapacity; then she skipped about, frolicked along sideways, trod upon the procession, and wore holes in it with her olitary horn, after which the remainder of the mourners sought comparative security on top of tombstones and in other elevated positions, leaving the dead and wounded on the field of action. The grave-digger sub sequently diverted the cow's attention with spade, and the funeral terminated with a

There are three American ladies who are not obliged to purchase stamps. Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grant are the fortunate three, the Government having given them the franking privilege.

VARIETIES.

AT a recent meeting of the Westchesi County Court, New York, a case was on trial as to the cost of maintaining a cow, and the value derived from said cow in milk and but er. The opposing counsel was cross-examining one of the witnesses, and the following

took place: Counsel-Mr. Clark, you say it costs from \$70 to \$75 a year to maintain a cow. What do you consider the value of the milk and butter

of one cow for a year? Witness-About \$65 to \$70, sir.

Council-Then, according to that statement, it costs \$5 a year more to maintain a cow than the value of her production. Will you please tell me where the profit of the milk business comes in?

Witness-Watering the milk, sir. And the counsel for once was stagger when he heard the truth.

EVERYTHING APPROPRIATE TO THE OCCAS SION .- Train Boy-" Sell you a copy of the 'Life of Jesse James, 'sir? Only twenty-five cents."

Solema Passenger-"Young man, do look like a person that would be interested in the life of a vile outlaw?"

"Come to look at you, sir, you don't. Reckon you're a preacher." "You are right, young man. I am an humble worker in the vineyard of the Lord." " Baxter's 'Saints' Rest,' sir—only \$1.59 a

"I don't care to read anything. I am tak ing a vacation." "Y' are, hey? Well, I'm a worker in the vineyard of the other feller, I reckon, and I

don't take no vacation. Peanuts, sir?"

THE old lady seemed very much worried about something. Finally, as the Lake Shore train passed Hillsdale, she caught the conductor spasmodically by the coat-sleeve and exclaimed:

"The next station is my place, isn't it. conductor?" "I can't tell you," said the conductor. don't know the name of the place you are

going to. What's the name?" "Why I don't remember," said the old lady with a puzzled look. "It is a very queer "What does it sound like?" asked the con

ductor. 'Why, like slidin'-on-a-scantlin' and-" "O, Ypsilanti is the place, madame," said the conductor, while all the passengers smiled.

THE precocity of eight-year-old boys has often been the theme for newspaper comment, but I think of one who is entitled to particular distinction for his brightness. The other day he importuned his mamma for a nightshirt "just like papa's," with a pocket in it. His mother made him one, and the first night he wore it he went to bed in high glee. In the morning when his mother took the robe off, she found in the one pocket a couple of seed cakes, three matches, a toothpick, a small silver watch, several pieces of cough candy and the boy's pocket handkerchief. When the little fellow was questioned as to the reason for the varied assortment, he replied: "Well, I thought if I got hungry in the night time I would need the seed cakes and of course I'd want the toothpick after ward; if I wanted to see what time it was by my watch I would have to have a match, and the fly was dead. Making a slight repast, I was afraid of coughing, so I put the candy there." His excuses were equal to his preparations at any rate.

> THE mistakes which people make who have to sing chants, te deums and other sacred music in church, and who are unversed in the scriptures and sacred literature generally, were subject of conversation in a little group of musical people at Music Hall the other

"I recall," said one, "the ghastly effect produce in singing this line of a motet, as she always did in spite of many protests:

"Let all the world stand in or before him 'That," said another in the company, was hardly as queer as the blunder which Howison, the tenor, whose education was limited, once made in singing a line about the 'great leviathan of the deep.' It came

out, 'The great Levi Nathan of the deep!' " "I can beat that with another story of Howlson," said another. "He sang once in a solo, with great unction and distinctness, Hearken O Israel, to the voice of the sher iff.' when it ought to have been seraph."

THIN women are dangerous. A fat woman has got to be good tempered and easy going. I think temper is all in the bones, anyway, and when a woman is fat the temper becomes absorbed before it reaches the surface. But when a woman is thin the temper is right there on the surface. If ever a fat woman has a high temper it is awful. She never cools. A thin woman cools off quickly, but she heats up again just as quickly. A thin woman with a good temper comes just as near being an angel as anybody can on the earth-if she isn't too thin. A thin woman can dress in a white robe, and, if you put a harp into her hand, she'll look exactly like an angel. Could a fat woman ever look like an angel in any dress? No. As for a man, the idea that they ever make men angels is absurd. They might make statuary out of a river had died because of "a sudden immersion after a hearty meal." People who wish to lie down in the bed of a river should be careful not to do so after eating a hearty some of them, but not many, after all. And meal. -well-how does the best looking man in the world look when he gets out of bed to see where a fire is or to light the gas? But a thin woman is insidious. When a woman has a stout, full figure there's no expression to her. She's a series of curves that don't change. No. There's something about a thin woman you can't describe that is dangerous to the

tle man from Arizona, Wm. Wilson by name, has just come down to the city and brought with him a dog that would have delighted the heart of the author of "Sartor Resartus." For the animal flaunts a truly Carlylean contempt for the fripperies of civilization and the useless adornment of clothes. Mr. Wilson sent Nugget, the dog, to board with a dog faucier in a canine boarding-house, and then went to a clothing store and exchanged his cowboy's rig for new clothes of the latest cut. The next day he called on Nugget, but Nuggett would have none of him. The master whistled to the dog, petted him, and made every effort to make him understand that affection was not changed, even though clothes had been. The dog looked up at the silk hat which had taken the place of the broad-brimmed slouen to which he had been accustemed, sniffed at the dude-like cane, and surveyed the light trousers from several points of view, and then walked off to the corner of the room, lay down, and gave a long, mournful howl. Mr. Wilson tried to coax him out of the corner and could not. Nugget would look up at him with a knowing expression in his eye and occasionally give the feeblest little wag to the end of his tail, but he could not be induced to reconsider his evident determination not to recognize his

THE DOG DISLIKED THE DUDE SUIT .- A cat-

master in such a ridiculous attire as that. Mr. Wilson went to his hotel, donned his cowboy's rig again, and then returned to Nugget's quarters. The instant the dog saw him he was almost wild with joy, and his delight at seeing his master again clothed as he thought a man ought to be was almost untounded .- New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A TELEGRAPHER'S STORY .- An old-time

telegraph operator has had about as varied experience with men and things as anybody you will find. Among other yarns he told one about an experience he had on a Mississippi River steamboat which is unique. "I fell in with two or three planters one time," he said, "and of course it wasn't very long before we were 'sitting in' at a nice little poker game. It was a walk-over for me, and it wasn't very long before I had taken away sil the loose money they had about them. Then they got the notion somewhere that I had been 'handling' them, though I had been playing a square game all through. They tried to intimidate me and make me give up my winnings, but it was a failure, and when they became thoroughly convinced of that they just collared me and bundled me down into the engine-room and tied me to the pis ton-rod of the engine to make me confess. You see, they wouldn't take the money away from me, their queer ideas of honor wouldn't allow them to do that, but if they could tor. ture me into giving it up, why it was all right. Well, they tied me up so I had to keep walking back and forth as the piston-rod churned away. They left me there three hours, and l had to keep up that two-steps-forward-andwo-steps-back till I thought I would die. If I let go a second the piston-rod would jerk the life out of me. Finally they came down and took a look at me. 'Will you give up that money now?' they asked. 'Go 'way. you,' I said; 'go 'way; you make me lose my step.' Well, sir, they had a quiet laugh and turned me loose, and told me they thought 1 vas square."-Electric Review.

Chaif.

The waltz is one hundred years old. It really ought not to be so giddy. The man who O's without ever paying

The time a man most needs a vacation is just after he returns from one

What part of the turkey might summon the uests to dinner?-The drum-sticks.

If Tommy ate a pie twice, how many pies and he? Eight twice are sixtee

The left bower-The man who isn't recogized by the lady to whom he lifts his hat. The reason Mohammed refused to go to the

o high.

rood boys.

ly gets a good deal of time for very little money. When a cat gives an entertainment from

The man who buys a cheap watch general-

Some one asks, "Where do flies go in win-ter?" We don't know, but we wish they would go there in the summer.

We sneer at the Slamese for worshipping the elephant, but think of the money that is spent in New York annually just to see it. Pressed corn is a new article of commerce.

We have a sort of a painful recollection of something of this kind, but we didn't know it Michigan makes more shingles than other States in the Union, but curiously enough, it has no more than the usual percentage of

Talk about your cigarette smoking! Here's man over in Connecticut, who has just died, who smoked over 2,000 herrings a day. It ras his business.

"They say Hinkle's started a grocery over at Bigsby." "Heard how he's making it go?" "Gosd, I guess. I seed 'im last Monday and he had a plug hat on."

Mr. Mendelssohn's wedding march is very popular, but we think he failed to score a greater point when he forgot to write a di-Traveling in Jersey .- Nervous Wife-Oh,

A farmer who saw his family arrayed in here exclaimed: "There goes dashy new hats exclaimed: "There goes my wife and daughters with thirty bushels of ats apiece on their heads.

A woman is very much like a kettle, if you come to think of it. She sings away so pleasntly-then she stops-and, when you least expect it, she boils over.

Irishmen think they have a hard tin with landlords in their own country, but wait till they come over here and try a few weeks

"See here, now, perhaps you would like to get on and ride yourself," said the young man sarcastically to his new bicycle, after he had made three or four pyrotechnic attempts

Scene—Drawing-room. Enter Lucy—What, you, Horatio? Welcome. I knew I would see you again, now that Laura has sailed. Horatio—Thanks, Miss Lucy; yes, absence nakes the heart grew fonder. as you say. Stranger—Have you any anarchists in this town? Resident—Not one. This is a prohibition town. Stranger—What has that to do

with the matter? Resident-Everything. You never find anarchists where there is no beer. Willie was sent under the house to ascertain an obstinate hen still persisted in sitting He found her on some broken crockery and came puffing out, exclaiming, with wid "Yes, auntie, she's sittin' and she's

hatchin' plates.' An English coroner's jury recently decided that a man who was found dead at the bottom

In the stomach of a cow which was butchered recently at Tuscalcosa, Ala., were found forty-two nails, four buttons, one rubber-headed pin, one copper cent, three pieces of headed pin, one copper cent, three pieces or a watch chain, two pieces of glass, one oyster shell, four pieces of brass wire and a piece of hoop-skirt. What became of the owned the pocket is a mystery.

A little boy, while spending a few weeks in peace of man. Still, people do love fat people often. But I suppose, after all, it's mainly a question of you, and not the woman.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Francisco Chronicle. I just wish that condensed cow would die.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Remedies. NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply discounted to the skin and the state of the skin and the skin orturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply liseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with los f hair.

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CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure and CUTICURA NOAP, an exquisite skin Beautifier, prepared rom it, externally, and Curicura Resolvent. the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every orm of skin and blood disease, from pimples o scrofula.

o scrofula.

Sold everywhers. Price, Cuticura. 50c.; Resolvent. \$1; Soap, 2c. Prepared by the Potter and Charlest. Boston Mass.

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A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM

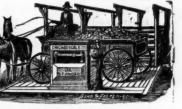
Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buyst has a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many nom providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do head to be a scale of the party. they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those manufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sont tbrough us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost, Just look at the prices below and judge for your-

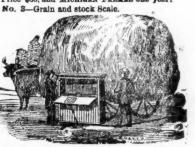
No. 1-Barn Scale.



form 17 by 26 inches. Price \$18 00, and Michigan Farmer one years With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20.



weighs from one pound to 6,000 pounds (2 tons) size of platform 7 by 13 feet. Price \$35, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year:



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Price \$48 50 and MICHIGAN FARMER ONe year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select. Nos. 2 and 8 will faclude the beam, box, and full irections for setting up; either of these scales can

be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan erence is in the platform. All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Ohicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the mufacturers, and the prices above are only onehalf or one-third the usual prices for the same artis cle. To get the scales at above prices of course

the money must be sent to us, and the sender must

come a subscriber to the PARMER.

Address all orders to GIBBONS BROTHERS.

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Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try
the Wabash Short Line to Chicago, and the West.
Standard time. Arrive *8:30 a.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 52:00 p.m. St. Louis Limited Express. Adrian & Butler Accommo-Henry, what makes the locomotive shrick so?

Rusband—Don't know. Bitten by a mosquito,

\$\frac{\psi}{9}:50 \, \text{p.m.}\$.

Adrian & Butler Accommotive shrick so?

Adrian & Butler Accommotive shrick so?

\$\frac{\psi}{5}:50 \, \text{p.m.}\$.

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Depot foot of Third street.
Woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue,
Merrill blook, and at depot. All trains arrive
and depart on Central Standard time.

Leave, Arrive, going west. from west. Kal. & 5 Rivers Accom'n *4.00 p m *11.50 a m
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Canada Division Buffalo and To-Arrive Leave, going east. from east.

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Nov.20, 1837. Detroit.

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Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R'Y.

Trains run on Central Standard Time. The 6:25 p m train will arrive, and the 2:15 p m train depart from the Third street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. The 2:15 p m train leaves daily; all others daily except Sunday.

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WHICH ARE THE MOST PROM-ISING TIMBER TREES?

The following remarks on this subject from Prof. James Satterlee, of Lansing, are wo; thy of attention. Mr. Satterlee takes such a plain common sense view of a subject which is being treated so unwisely by a number of sentimental forestry enthusiasts, that his remarks are as welcome as a fresh breeze in a close room. The FARMER has always kept its columns clear of the rubbish which the Professor refers to, and intends to treat this question, as all others relating to agricultural matters, from a business standpoint. The Professor says:

"There has been more harm done than good by enthusiastic nurserymen and agricultural editors in calling attention to and repeating statements concerning the enormous profits accruing from the planting of certain nut-bearing trees.

"The actual growth of some single specimen, in the most favored location, in the richest alluvial soil, is taken as the standard from which to figure the growth of 100 trees on an acre of ordinary farming land. Taking such an isolated tree as the standard, it is not difficult to figure out an enormous profit to the planter of such trees. Nurserymen engaged in propagating nut-bearing trees repeat the statistics that have been made in this way, and paint in glowing colors the profits that are sure to come in the course of a few years.

"Wise planters will not be deceived by such figures. It is safer to estimate from the average growth of a large number of these trees by the roadside, in fields and in forests, than to be guided by the growth of a single isolated tree under exceptionally favored conditions.

"In an orchard in Montcalm county of 100 chestnut, wainut and butternut trees, planted 25 years ago, from 25 to 40 feet apart, on ordinary sandy loam 'oak openings' soil, the trees now average from nine to twelve inches in diameter below the branches, have handsome, symmetrical heads, and are from 30 to 40 feet in height. One, a walnut, at one corner of the field, in the richest, moistest soil, has reached a diameter of fifteen inches below the branches, which spring from the trunk at about five feet from the ground. These trees were kept well cultivated for the first twelve or fifteen years, since which time they have been kept in grass and closely pastured by sheep. The trees increase in productiveness each year and now bear ten or fifteen dollars' worth of nuts each year.

" But counted from a money standpoint, this little orchard has been a failure. As a timber supply it would not have been a success. The potatoes that were raised on an equal area of land by the side of the little orchard during the past year would buy more stove wood than the whole plantation would make today.

"But happily its value does not depend on the amount of stoyewood it would make now, or the amount of sawing timber it would make sometime in the distant future. It has paid a good interest on the use of the land every year since it was planted, by its adding one more attraction to the old home place. We have watched its growth and the setting of the fruit, and study the drop to the ground in the glorious October masses of the chestnut foliage in summer, or of the clean and shining branches in

"I would not recommend, however, the giving up of productive farm land for the planting of such trees in the hope of realizing a profit. But along the roadside or near the house, as a part of the home orchmuch to the beauty of the landscape and to the attractiveness of the home."

winter.

An Impressive Example.

More than thirty years ago a German Wisconsin farmer, then a beginner in the business, read in Greeley's Tribune of a young man who came to the gentleman who held a mortgage upon his farm, saying: that mortgage. You had better take the capitalist, an excellent specimen of a man, young man's affairs. He found that he was other of his crops had successively failed. paying his necessary living expenses, to sell with the proceeds of which to pay In the north, where there are no good dairy

"Have you nothing to sell?" asked the bushels of corn," and that is worth but a and said: "I will loan you the money to the export of butter from Sweden was 20, buy hogs enough to eat up that corn, and 574 kilos., and the import 1,110,181 kilos. will ask for no security. I believe you are honest and I want to help you. Hogs will soon be high in price. You get the animals, care for them properly, keep your best breeders, and sell what pork you can make. You need not worry about the interest. Come to me next year and tell me how you New York declared his intention to bring get along." The young man did as his friend advised, returned the next year and The first step in this direction was taken on repaid the money used in purchasing the hogs, and two years' interest on his mortgage. He had struck a lead. The price of ing the Sagar Refineries Company, or pork advanced as the lawyer had predicted. The number of animals multiplied rapidly. Tae young farmer, greatly encouraged, stuck to the business, and within a very few years was the owner of an unencumbered farm, which had rapidly increased in fertility and value, because the manure from its fertility had been shipped out with the

Wisconsin farmer. He, too, was in debt, and his farm was yielding less and less don it and seek occupation and a home released himself from his financial difficul- Sugar Refining Company asks for the disties by raising hegs, why cannot I do the solution of that corporation on the ground,

same thing?" was his engrossing thought for several days and even nights. Slow of decision in such a strait, he at last deterning. He studied his occupation thoroughly, managing his breeding intelligently and which will be of interest in every State. with caution. He hit upon the clover crop as an auxilliary to his business. The result was the same as in the example he followed.

For more than thirty years that man has made swine raising and feeding the main branch of his farming. His land was long ago freed from debt. Its fertility has quadrupled. Instead of 15 bushels of corn per acre, as at the start, he now harvests an average of 60 bushels. His barley and oats have increased in proportion. His home is one of beauty and comfort. He has fine stock of all kinds, the best of agricultural implements, and money in bank. His fame as a swine breeder has spread over the whole Northwest. For two winters at the institutes he has instructed and encouraged the people of Wisconsin in swine rearing. He is now engaged for the second time to thus instruct and encourage the farmers of Minnesota in the same direction. That man is Theodore Louis, of Superintendent Gregg's institute force. He is worth more to the State than its entire army of politi-

How to Tell Good Beef. Prof. V. C. Vaughan, of the Michigan

State Board of Health, says: Good beef has a reddish-brown color, and contains no clots of blood. Well-nourished beeves furnish a flesh which while raw is marked with spots of white fat; it is firm and compact. Old, lean animals furnish a flesh which is tough, dry and dark; the at is yellow. Veal is slightly reddish, and has tender white fibres. The fat is not distributed through the lean, as in beef. The same is true of mutton. In well-nourished mimals white fat accumulates along the borders of the muscles. Pork is rose red and has fat distributed through the muscle.

Good beef is not of a pale pink color, and such a color indicates that the animal was diseased. Good beef does not have a dark purple hue, for this color is evidence that the animal has not been slaughtered, but died with the blood in its body, or has suffered from acute febrile affection.

The lard is white and lies in heavy deposits

Good beef has no, or but little, odor; or any odor is perceptible, it is not disagree able. In judging as to odor of meat pass a clean knife, which has been dipped in hot water, through it and examine subsequent ly as to the odor of the knife. Tainted meat often gives off a plainly perceptible and disagreeable odor while being cooked.

Good meat is elastic to the touch. Meat that is wet and flabby should be discarded. It should not become gelatinous after being kept in a cool place for two days, but should remain dry on the surface and firm to the

Dairying in Sweden.

In the journal of the British Dairy Farmfrom the first, enjoyed the first nuts when ers' Association, lately issued. Prof. John the trees were eight years old, and enjoy Nathorst, of Sweden, gives some interestthe increasing supply as the trees grow old- ing particulars as to dairy education in er. We enjoy the blossoming of the trees | Sweden. He says that in the year 1851 the Swedish government appointed two travelvarious shapes and sizes of the nuts as they ling dairy teachers for the whole of Sweden, paying them at the rate of \$1,000 a year, days. We never tire of the bright green and also giving them free tickets and \$1.50 aday when travelling about. If a dairy maid desires to improve her practice, the teacher west, the market jumped 3c on No. 2 red, and wanted, in order to instruct her in either butter or cheese making, and at the same time he will advise the farmer how to feed the cattle so as to produce the largest quantity of rich milk and the best butter. ard, they are worthy of a place. They add When these teachers reach sixty-five years of age they are pensioned off.

In connection with the two Royal Agricultural Colleges at Alnarp and Ultuna the government started in the year 1883 two dairy colleges, giving a grant to each. Here pupils are admitted either as in-students or out, students, and all provision is made for their accommodation. This covers the greater extent of the tuition, but in addition the government pays every year 32 "Mr. -, I can never pay the interest on girls \$41.50 each for learning butter and cheese-making on good dairy farms. The land and I will give up the business." The government travelling teachers inspect these farms two or three times in the year. The as well as a good lawyer, inquired into the girls must do all the work in the dairy, and also milk the cows and feed the calves. The industrious and frugal, but some one or farmer with whom these girls are placed must instruct them in dairy management, He was growing grain to sell. Low prices arithmetic, writing, reading, spelling, book helped to reduce his income, so that after keeping for dairy purposes, &c. For his teaching he receives \$27.50 from each girl, which were small, he had literally nothing they paying for their board with their work. farms, the Swedish government has started two dairy schools for girls, at each of which lawyer. "Nothing but a few hundred six are being educated, but these have been established so recently that their results are few cents per bushel." "Have you no scarcely apparent. When we turn to the hogs?" "No, and no money with which to tables which accompany this article, the inbuy any." The lawyer reflected a moment fluence of this education is seen. In 1861

> It will be remembered that some weeks ago the Attorney-general of the State of suits to test the legality of the sugar trust Tuesday last, when the Attorney-General brought suit against the individuals compos-'sugar trust," and against the North River Sugar Refining Company. The complaint in the suit against the Trust declares that the organization dominates and regulates at will the production and price of refined

In 1885 the export was 11,446,189 kilos.,

Prosecuting the Sugar Trust.

and the imports 2,814 599.

sugar in the State of New York and in the United States, and arbitrarily ilmits the the hogs has been returned to it. Before, production and increases the price thereof. The main contention of the Attorney-General will be that the combination creates The story, or experience, made a deep, a monopoly and that its organization conimpression upon the mind of the young stitutes an act injurious to trade or commerce within the inhibitions of the provisions relating to conspiracy in the Penal each year. He was a wheat farmer upon a Code of the State. Another charge made sandy farm. He was about ready to aban- against the trust is that it has usurped cor porate franchises to which it has no right. elsewhers. "It that is true; if that man The complaint against the North River

among others, that it has forfelted its charter by a failure to exercise its franchises. The trial of these cases will be watched mined to begin the struggle anew. His with great concern throughout the country. credit was still good, for he was honest, The result will not only furnish a test of saving and industrious, and he borrowed the particular legislation of New York sufficient cash with which to make a begin- State, but will supply a legal interpretation of the facts brought out by the evidence, Bradstreet's.

> A DISPATCH from Decatur, Ill., dated August 21, says that farmers in that vicinity are greatly alarmed at the outbreak of Texas fever among native cattle, the infectious disease having been brought there in June by the cattle of Thomas Whitesides. Twenty of the Imboden cattle have since died, as reported last week. In Niantic township this week A. Gepford lost three cows and one steer, Allen Tolbed three head, Mr. Tnompson three head, and others are sick. Mr. Dingman has a herd of sixty with a number sick. George Bush has lost one steer, Allen Travis two, Thomas Hobson one. The disease seems to be spreading into Christian County. All afflicted cattle have been quarantined and further restrictions will be enforced as the disease develops. After pasturing the Mississippi cattle near Decatur Whitesides drove them into Niantic township, where he sold twenty-five head to different farmers. The spread of the disease has been slow, but in every instance where an ani mal has been attacked it has died.

Beterinary Department

Complex Diagnosis in Calf.

What's the matter with this calf? I have bull calf ten weeks old affected with some nternal trouble, the food seems to do it no We let it suck five or six days, then fed the pure milk. Seemed to do well for wo or three weeks, when the bowels got costive; gave some raw oil once, then it got oose and sucked the cow once, then it reused to feed at all so had to feed with the bottle. In the meantime it got so weak it uld hardly stand; now it feeds all right, but brings up all it takes when chewing, and the liquid comes out of mouth and nostrils quite offensive. After so much trouble bate to kill it. What will I give it? Hair oming off some, spots on the legs look

Answer. -- From the above description we annot diagnose the disease or its complications. Would advise you to call a competent veterinary surgeon to examine the animal, who will advise you what course of treatment (if not too late) to pursue

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 25, 1888. FLOUR .- The advance in wheat has com elled sellers to advance rates, and value are higher on all grades with a firm market. Quetations on car lots are as 'ollows:

Michigan	TI)	11	e	r	I))	0	0	C	:6	S	á				,			,			4	35	@4	4
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Minnesota																										
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Low grade	8										,			×	×								2	40	@3	Š

tive, excited and higher. The advance was ady each day until yesterday, when under excited cable dispatches from London and Liverpool, and reports of rain in the Northvance, and futures were pushed upwards nearly as much as spot wheat. Closing quotations in this market yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 951/4c; No. 2 red, 98c; No. 3 red, 871/4c. In futures No. 2 red for August delivery sold at 97c; September at 97c, and December at 991/2c. No. 3 red for August sold at 87c, and No. 1 white for August at 951/4c.

CORN .- Dull but firm. Quotations are 45% @45% c for No. 2 spot, and 40% c for December

OATS .- Market fairly active with price steady. No. 2 white quoted at 301/4c, light nixed at 27%c, and No. 2 mixed at 26c. No. 2 white for October delivery sold at 30c, and No. 2 mixed for September at 25%c.

BARLEY .- No. 2 nominal at \$1 2821 33 ental, and No. 3 at \$1 15@1 18. Receipts for the week were 3,50) bu., and shipment

FRED .- Bran quoted at \$13213 50 w tor and middlings at \$13 50@16.

CLOVER SEED .- Prime for October deliv ery quoted at \$4 70 % bu.

RYE .- Quoted at 50%c 9 bu. BUTTER.-Market somewhat improved Fancy lots dairy sometimes bring 1sc, choice 17c, good table grades, 15@16c, and fair 13@14 m b. Creamery steady at 19@21c 7 b.

CHEESE .- Quoted here at 9@9%c for fu ream State, 9%@10c for New York, and 82 8%c for Ohio. Skims quoted at 527c. These are jobbing prices. From first hands prices

EGGS.—The market is steady at 14% 2150 or fresh receipts. Demand fair.

FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, box, \$4 0025 00 for old, \$3 5024 00 for new; oranges, Messinas, \$727 50 P box; cocoanuts 100, \$3 75@4 25; bananas, yellow, \$ bunch, \$1 25@2 50. Figs, 14@15c for layers, 15

@16c for fancy. BEESWAX .- Steady at 28@300 P D., as quality. Supply good.

HONEY .- Market dull; new quoted at 150 6c for choice comb and 7@8c for extracted. DRIED APPLES .- Quoted at 707%c for vaporated, and 6%c for sun dried. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lote r 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

BALED HAY AND STRAW .- New clover, ear lots, \$8@10 \$ ton; from store, \$10@11; can lots of No. 1 timothy, buying at \$10@11; store lots, small bales, selling at \$12@13 \$ ton clover, mixed, \$9210 for car lots; straw, in car lots, \$5 50; and from store, \$7@8 \$ ton. HIDES .- Green city, 424% c \$ b., country 525%c; cured, 5%c; green calf, 4%@5c; salt

ed. do, 626%c;sheep-skins, 500@\$1 50 each bulls, stag and grubby hides % off. BSANS .- Nothing doing. Quoted at \$2 18 bu. for city picked mediums.

POTATOES .- Quoted at \$1 2521 60 % bbl. as to quality for both State and southern. APPLES .- Quoted at \$1 60@2 % bbl. for good to fancy stock. Trade more active. PEARS.—Steady at \$3@5 50 % bbl., outside

for fancy Bartletts. The supply and demand PEACHES .- Receipts were quite free and rices were slightly shaded. The range was given at \$1 25@3 P bu., outside for Yellow

Crawfords. PLUMS .-- Were moderately active. further increase was noted in number of varieties received and a wider price range ruled, or \$2 25@4 P bu. as to quality.

BLACKBERRIES .- The market was a shade firmer to-day. Wild selling at \$6@6 50 stand. Lawtons were nominal at \$1 50@ 1 75 **9** 16 quart case. GRAPES.—Business was fairly active. Re-

celpts were liberal but not excessive. Quotaions were 3%@1%c p b. for Hartfords. HUCKLEBERRIES .- Yesterday's supply was limited. There was an active inquiry and better figures were realized, v.z., \$6@7 \$ 2. bushel stand.

HOPS .- Quoted as follows: State nominal; New York, 13218c & D.; Washington Territory, 13@15c; Bayarian, 23@27c; Bohemian,

POULTRY .- Live quoted as follows oosters, 5@6c & D.; chickens, 9c; turkeys, 101/2011e; ducks, 8c; spring chicks, 101/2011e; pigeons. W pair, 25c. Market active and firm EARLY VEGETABLES .- Dealers are selling at the following range of prices Tomatoes, 80c231 % bu. the latter for Fij! Cucumbers, 12@15c y doz. Cabbages, 80@90c P bbl. Celery, 25@30c P doz. bunches. Corn

WATERMELONS .- Quoted at \$10 215 # 100 Supply large.

NUTMEG MELONS-Selling at a range of \$2 25@2 5) per bbl. Market overstocked. ONIONS .- Market quiet and steady at \$30

3 25 per bbl. Stocks moderate. PROVISIONS .- Mess pork and hams ar ower, while lard is higher. No other changes o note. Trade fairly active. Quotations here

1	are as follows:	
	Mess, new 14 75 @15 2	5
	Family 17 00 @17 2	5
- 1	Short clear 17 50 @17 7.	5
. 1	Lard in tierces. W b 834 04	91
	Lard in kegs, W D 946 2	93
- 1	Hams, \$ D 12% 1	3
. 1	Shoulders, \$ 10 92	91
н	Choice bacon, \$ 5 111/0 1:	2
ч	Extra mess beef, new per bbl @ 7 5	
	Plate beef 7 50 @ 8 0	ñ
	Dried beef hams 10 00 @10 5	
=	Tallow, & b 3%0	

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price ner ton: Monday-28 loads: Fourteen at \$12: for

Monday—28 loads: Fourteen at \$12; four at \$13; three at \$13 50; two at \$11 50 and \$10; one at \$12 50, \$11 75 and \$3.

Tuesday—23 loads: Nine at \$12; four at \$13; three at \$11 25 and \$10; two at \$12 50; one at \$13 25 and \$11 50.

Wednesday—23 loads: Five at \$13 and 12; three at \$10, the state of \$10. Wednesday—23 loads: Five at \$13 and 12; three at \$10; two at \$12 50, \$11 50 and \$11; one at \$15, \$14, \$13 50 and \$30.

Thursday—28 loads: Eight at \$13; six at \$12; three at \$11 and \$10; two at \$12 50; one at \$14, \$13 50, \$11 75, \$11 50, \$10 50 and \$5.

Friday—19 loads: Eight at \$12; three at \$13 50; two at \$14 and \$11; one at \$13, \$12 50,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

Friday, Aug. 24, 1888.

The market opened up at these yards with al head of cattle on sale. The receipts of estern cattle was lighter than usual, but here were enough common natives to supoly any demand in that direction. For the best of the offerings prices were fully stronger than those of one week ago, but the supply of his class was limited. The bulk of the reeipts were very common and prices on this class were easier. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:			
Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,6 lbs	\$5	00@5	450
to 1,450 lbs		1 50-24	
formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4	2024	
Good steers, well fatted, weight 950 to 1,100 lbs	3	75@4	(
Good mixed butchers' stock-F	8	25@3	
Coarse mixed butchers' stock-Lig thin cows, heifers, stags and bu	ht	30022	6
Stockers	2	25@2	
Bulle		25@3	

Lewls sold J Wreford 5 fair butchers' steers av 895 lbs at \$3 35 and 3 thin heifers to Mar-shick av 700 lbs at \$2 70. Page sold Genther 2 fair butchers' steers av 940 lbs at \$3 50.

Robb sold Seymour a mixed lot of 4 head of

teers av 1,036 lbs at \$4 25; a good one weigh ng 1,100 lbs at \$4, and one weighing 1,100 lbs

Lovewell sold Knoch 2 fair butchers' steer Ingersoli sold Flieschman a mixed lot of

ead of thin butchers' stock av 745 lbs at G D Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 2 co

Sullivan sold Stonehouse 26 mixed westerns av 820 lbs at \$2 65 and 4 helfers to Kofsk av 750 lbs at \$3 20. Pierson sold Eurhine a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$2 90.

Glenn sold Switzer & Ackley 2 choice shipping steers av 1,545 lbs at \$4 89.

erns av 766 lbs at \$2 70 and 30 to Kelly av 625 bs at \$2 25.
Capwell sold Loosemore a mixedlot of 9 Capwell sold Loosemore a mixedlot of ead of fair butchers' stock av 773 lbs at \$2 Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 6 head head of fair butchers' stock av 660 lbs at \$2 65.

Craver sold McIntire a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$2 60.

Page sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 781 lbs at \$2 50. Spicer sold Todd 16 stockers av 692 lbs at Ingersoll sold Caplia 5 bulls av 754 lbs at \$9

Lane sold Burt Spencer 12 stockers av 830 bs at \$2 50, and a mixed lot of 5 head

coarse butchers' stock to McIntire av 712 lbs Brooks sold McGee 32 mixed westerns av 20 lbs at \$2 40 and 10 av 899 lbs at \$2 25.

D Sullivan sold Switzer & Ackley 6 feeders

Wreford & Beek sold Kelly 26 mixed westerns av 810 lbs at \$2 60 and 12 to Loosemore

av 812 lbs at \$2 45.
Farnam sold Wreford & Beck 6 fair butchers' steers w 986 lbs at \$3 25.
Lovewell sold Denk a mixed lot of 10 head of parse butchers' stock av 673 lbs at \$2 25. Moore sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 682 lbs at \$2.

Gleason sold Caplis 4 coarse cows av lbs at \$2 20. The offerings of sheep numbered 2,028. The emand for sheep was slow, the quality not being what our dealers wanted. They selected what they could use of them, for which

balance went through in first hands. Allen sold Loosemore 81 av 69 lbs at \$2 90 Bliss sold Loosemore 110 av 54 lbs at \$3. Bliss sold Loosemore 110 av 54 lbs at \$3. Longcor sold Monahan 92 av 69 lbs at \$3. Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 78 av 30 lbs at

they paid about last week's prices, and the

eeseman sold Wreford & Beck 94 av 75 nn sold Fitzpatrick 74 av 61 lbs at \$2 60. McMullen sold Ellis 16 av 93 lbs at \$3 40. Ingersoll sold Fitzpatrick 30, part lambs, Craver sold Fitzpatrick 271, part lames, 70 lbs at \$3 65. Giddings sold Young 69 av 78 lbs at \$3. and prices a shade lower. Prices were steady on Thursday with 7 loads on sale. On Friday

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,968. The hog market opened up with a sharp demand, both shippers and local dealers buying freely. This made matters very easy for the sellers, and they disposed of their stock at an advanof fully 25 cents per hundred over the price rnling at the close of the market last week. Purdy sold Sullivan 56 av 193 lbs at \$5 75.

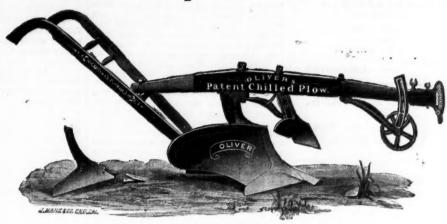
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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a few minutes' use, and the mould-board will be as bright and smooth as ever.

FIFTH—The Oliver has a thorough center draft, runs lighter than any other plow, and is under the complete control of the open SIXTH—The woodwork being free from mortices permits easy, rapid and perfect adjustment, for either two or three horses.

SEVENTH—The Oliver is economical in repairs, and when your share is renewed you have an entirely new cutting surface. EIGHTH—It is fitted with Oliver's Patent Slip-Nose Share—a wonderful saving device in which every farmer is interested.

NINTH—All parts of the Oliver Chilled Plows are fitted over templates at the works, hence are exact duplicates and by sim giving the number and hand you are sure of a perfect fit.

TENTH—The OLIVER CHILLED PLOW has hundreds of imitators. No manufacturer will try to imitate an inferior plow.

ELEVENTH—For ease of management, adjustibility and lightness of draft, it has no successful competitor.

TWELFTH—The Oliver has a record unparalleled in the history of plow making, from 1,500 in 1870 to over 100,000 in 1887. THIRTEENTH—Your neighbors will tell you to buy the Oliver and take no other. It will break hard dry ground when no other FOURTEENTH—There are over 1,100,000 Oliver Chilled Plows in actual use, and three times as many being sold at the pretime as any other plow manufactured. It is warranted to do better work and more of it with the same amount of than any other plow in use.

FIFTEENTH—Finally, these plows are better known, have reached a larger sale, have had a longer run, have proved more po and given better satisfaction than any other plows on the face of the globe

McHugh sold Webb Bros 72 av 171 lbs av Gordon sold Webb Bros 23 av 189 lbs :

Harger sold Clark 86 av 186 lbs at \$5.00 Wilcox sold Rauss 38 av 192 lbs at \$5 60. Kalaher sold Burt Spencer 39 av 187 lbs at

O'Hara sold Webb Bros 42 av 206 lbs at Butler sold Clark 19 av 141 lbs at \$5 55. Baldwin sold Stevens 74 av 181 bs at \$5.50. Merritt sold Webb Bros 104 av 206 lbs at McMullen sold R S Webb 71 av 238 lbs at

Cushman sold R S Webb 12 av 158 lbs at Giddings sold R S Webb 19 av 156 lbs at Ingersoil sold Kuner 23 av 107 lbs at \$5 50. Johnson sold RS Webb 55 av 180 lbs at

Stabler sold Rauss 107 av 188 the at \$5.50.

Capwell sold Webb Bros 32 av 180 lbs at

Longcor sold Sullivan 16 av 158 lbs at \$5 McMullen sold Sullivan 23 av 180 lbs at \$5 65.

Butfalo. CATTLE .- Receipts 13,464 against 10,976 the

revious week. The offerings of cattle on Monday consisted of 200 car loads. Cattle of good quality weighing between 1,100 and 1,200 ibs were scarce and 5@10 cents better than on Monday week. Light steers, mixed butchers' and good cows and helfers were alike in good demand, the attendance of buyers on this class of property being larger than usual. Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers sold at \$5 50@6; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do, \$5@5 40; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$4 60@5; good 1,100 to 1.200 lb do. \$4 15@4 50, and good 1.000 to 1,100 lb do, \$3 75@4 25; mixed butchers' and cows and heifers of good to choice quality, \$3 @3 50; common to fair do, \$2 40@2 75; bulls lower and rather dull, with liberal offerings fat, \$2 50@3, but must be good to bring the latter price; sausage, \$2@2 25; stock, \$2@2 25 the offerings of stockers and feeders wa light; demand fair and market firm: \$2 25@ 3 25 were considered inside and outside quotations. For the three next days the offerings were very light and the market was without any noticeable change. On Friday there were 200 head of cattle on sale. The demand

was fair and the market steady at the follow

QUOTATIONS:			
ra Beeves—Graded steers, weigh- g 1,500 to 1,600 lbs	8 9	00@6	25
500 lbsd beeves—Well-fattened steers	5	60@6	00
eighing 1,300 to 1,490	5	0025	40
eighing 1,100 to 1,200 that.	4	0024	50
nt Butchers'—Steers averaging 00 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good islity	3	75@4	25
on steers and heifers, for city aughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. higan stock catale, common to	2	5023	75
noice	3	50 @ 3 00 @ 3 50 @ 3	25
reer.—Receipts 35,800, against vious week. There were 60 load ale Monday. The market ruled ut steady at former prices. Co sheep sold sold at \$3 25@4; good 5@4 50; common to fair lambs, \$	s on to	of she low an mon choices; go	ep ad to ce od

the offerings consisted of 11 car loads. The market was fairly active and prices steady. Fair to good 80 to 90 lb sheep sold at \$3 75(\(\text{d} \) 4 15; choise, \$4 25(\text{d} \) 50; lambs, good to choice, \$5 50(\text{d} \)6.

HOGS.—Receipts 33,324, against 30,265 the previous week. revious week. The market opened up on donday with 60 car loads on sale. The de-nand for best corn-fed hogs were active and orices 5 cents higher than on Saturday, other rads unchanged. Good to choice Yorkers old at \$6 40@6 50; fair do, \$6 25@6 30; selectcents on Thursday, closing with all sold. On Friday there were 2,640 hogs on sale. The

5@10 cents lower. Good to choice Yorkers, \$6 50@6 60; fair do, \$6 30@6 40; selected \$6 50@6 60; fair do, \$6 30@6 40; selected medium weights, \$6 50@6 60.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 41,913 against 42,413

last week. Shipments 12,914. The receipts on Monday numbered 9,035 head. The market opened up steady but later weakened and closed at a decline of 5@10 cents. Four loads of cattle av 1,466 lbs sold at \$6 25; some 1,547 lb steers sold at \$6 20, and 1,527 lb natives at \$6, all to shippers. Outside buyers also Stanley sold R S Webb 21 av 202 lbs at \$5 75. bought poor to fancy 1,004 to 1,530 lb steers at \$3 50@5 90, principally at \$4 90@5 50. Dressed beef men bought native steers at \$3 75@5 85. Far west cattle sold at \$3 15@ 4 55, principally at \$4 15@4 50; some 1,117 lbs Utah cattle sold at \$3 15; some Dakota-Texas Gleason sold R S Webb 27 av 176 lbs at av 1,143 lbs sold at \$3 65; and Dakota natives Vanbuskirk sold R S Webb 16 av 171 lbs at \$1 30@2 40 for cows and \$2 40@3 50 for steers. Native cows sold freely at \$2@2 40, and stock cattle were in rather light demand at \$2 30@ and another 10 cents was taken off on Wed. nesday. The market on Thursday was fairly active and steady. On Friday the receipts were light the demand active and prices 10@ 15 cents higher. The following were th

ative grassers, 950 to 1,300... stillery-fed steers...... Fancy native cows and heifers non to choice cows, 850 to 1.100 20@2 68

Hogs.—Receipts 40,690 against 36,297 last week. Shipments 16,422. The receipts of bogs on Monday numbered 9,500. The supply was not sufficient to meet the demand and prices before the close advanced 10021 cents. Poor to prime light sold at \$5 900 8 60; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 90@ 8 75; skips and culls, \$4 10@5 80. The market was strong on Tuesday, but was a shade lower on Wednesday. There were 13,000 hogs eceived on Thursday. The demand was only adderate, and prices declined 10 cents before he close. On Friday the market ruled steady \$5 85@6 50; skips and culls, \$4 10@5 80.

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